The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5231. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Bill to be Reported Taxing United States Bonds.

Debate in the Senate Relative to Army Regulations.

Further Consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

General COBB of Wisconsin, created considerable excitement in the House to-day by offering a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report without unnecessary delay a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, or his assistants, to make collection of interest on United States bonds. The previous question was called upon the resolution with a view to cutting off all debate, but the House, by a vote of 55 yeas to 57 nays, refused to second it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was voted down—yeas 27, nays 106. Gen. GARFIELD made a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. Lost—eyas 61, nays 80. The question then recurred upon the passage of the resolution, and it passed by a vote of 91 yeas to 54 nays. It is understood that Gen. BUTLER is the author of the resolution, and that he persuaded Mr. COBB to present it for the purpose of relieving it of the offensive influence attached to it by reason of its authorship.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the House to-day Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Mr. BENJAMIN said if it contained an appropriation of 30 per cent. for the clerks he would raise a point of order upon it. The Speaker said he could not make a point of order at that time, and was about to explain when Mr. STEVENS said it did not contain the appropriation alluded to. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

FRAUDS IN THE AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Two of the most prominent claim agency firms in the country are said to be implicated in the frauds recently discovered in the Second Auditor's Bureau.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It is understood here that the Alabama delegation to the New-York Convention will not attempt to vote for the nominations to be made there; all the other delegations from the South, however, will insist that they are entitled to that privilege, and will support their claims by the argument of the Democratic Party in in and out of Congress that the Rebel States exist with Constitutions unimpaired by the events of the war. They expect to succeed in their efforts and will vote unanimously for President JOHNSON.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs met again to-day, when Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE of Kansas, concluded his argument against the Osage Indian treaty. The Committee is apparently about equally divided in opinion regarding it.

THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.

The President has signed the bill enforcing the Eight-Hour law in all the navy-yards and other Government work shops. It takes immediate effect, and the employees at the Government printing office commence work under it to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. President JOHNSON, Mrs. STOVER and children, and ANDREW JOHNSON, Jr., left this morning for Tennessee, where they will spend the Summer.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

GEN. GRANT'S WESTERN TOUR.

Gen. GRANT will leave here to-morrow morning on his Western tour. As has been stated the expedition will be altogether private. Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, will remain at headquarters for the purpose of attending to any official business that may require attention. There will be very little business of an official character emanating from headquarters, however, during Gen. GRANT's absence, unless compelled by circumstances arising in other localities. It is not probable that any will originate here.

THE ARMY BILL.

Senator TRUMBULL's bill to regulate and fix the military establishment of the United States amends the "Act to increase and fix the Military Establishment of the United States" by repealing section 13, which fixes the number of Captains in the Quartermaster's Department at thirty, and the number of Majors at fifteen, and prohibits the filling of vacancies until the number of such officers is so reduced.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting to-day to consider Mr. MOOREHEAD'S Tariff bill, proposing new duties on iron, steel, &c., and agreed to take a vote some time this week as to whether it shall be reported to the House. There is not much probability however, that it will be acted upon during the present session, for the want of time, if for no other reason.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The postponement of the Colorado bill in the Senate to-day, is regarded by the friends of the measure, as equivalent to deferring action upon it until the next session of Congress. They do not doubt that under the liberal concessions made to the opponents of the measure, a united and earnest voice will come up from Colorado next Winter in favor of the State, which will then be admitted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill, reported to-day by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, appropriates $2,549,287. Among the appropriations are the following:

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph, $40,000; Overland Mail and marine service between New-York and California, $900,000; deficiency for mail service between the United States and Brazil, $12,500; to meet outstanding liabilities and complete the repairs of the New-York City Custom House, $45,000; to enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing orders of the Government during the late rebellion, $60,000; for reconstruction purposes to end of present month, $343,090, and for same purpose for ensuing year, $378,000; for constructing Appraiser's stores at Philadelphia, $25,000.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment has taken some testimony concerning the management of the Printing Bureau connected with the Treasury Department, but has not yet completed its investigation. No recommendation has therefore been made as stated, that the printing operations be transferred for the greater part, if not altogether, to New-York.

GEN. VAN WICK.

Gen. VAN WICK left Washington to-night, being under an engagement to speak at Lake George on the 4th of July. All that has been said about his being the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York, has been voluntarily on the part of friends, as he has not determined whether he will allow his name to be used in the Convention.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session this afternoon, confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREEN, to be Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, in the place of Capt. WISE, resigned; and also, of Commanders FERGER and CROSBY, to be Captains.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified the Free Emigration and Naturalization Treaty with Bavaria.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

The bill which recently passed Congress relative to contested elections in the District of Columbia became a law on Saturday last without the signature of the President—ten days having expired since its passage.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 446 FOURTEENTH-STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the following Congressional action with regard to the memorial ceremonies of the 30th ultimo:

Congress of the United States:

"In the House of Representatives, June 22, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the different cities, towns, &c., recently held in commemoration of the gallant heroes who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the Republic, and the record of the ceremonial of the decoration of the honored tombs of the departed, shall be collected and bound under the direction of such person as the Speaker shall designate, for the use of Congress."

Attest: EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1868.

FRANK MOORE, Esq., editor of the *Rebellion Record*, is hereby appointed under this resolution.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In order to make successful this effort to perpetuate the record of a just tribute to our patriotic dead, departments, posts and commands will forward to these headquarters everything pertaining to the ceremonies alluded to, which can aid to complete the work proposed—newspaper paragraphs, editorials and reporters' accounts, and, also, manuscript copies of addresses and observations which may not have been printed. By order of JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.

N. P. CHIPMAN, Adjutant-General.
W. S. COLLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A General Court Martial has been appointed to meet at Fortress Monroe on the 1st of July next, or as soon thereafter as possible, for which the following officers have been detailed: Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Brevet Major C. P. Esken, Third Artillery; Brevet Capt. C. P. Hazelton, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. J. Wilson, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. K. Dillonbeck, First Artillery; First Lieut. A. E. Clark, Third Artillery; First Lieut. B. F. Ryer, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. A. Howe, Fourth Artillery, and Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, Judge Advocate.

The following orders affecting the Paymaster's Department of the Navy have been made:

A. W. Russell is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing; Paymaster Charles M. Abbot has been ordered to duty at Boston; Paymaster W. B. Boggs has been detached from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Washington Navy-yard, and to remain as Paymaster of the Yard; Paymaster H. H. Clark has been detached from duty at Boston and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster Leonard A. Frailey has been detached from special duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Col. R. Kenzie has been assigned to duty in the pay district of St. Louis, and will report to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General at St. Louis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Professor AGAZZIS and other professors of Harvard College protesting against the ratification by Congress of the legislation of the California Legislature in regard to the Yo-Semite Valley. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. It provides that the Commissioner shall withdraw the Bureau from all States entitled to representation on the 1st day of January next, or as soon thereafter as may be done without injury to the Government; but the Educational Department of the Bureau, and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors, shall be continued until otherwise ordered by the action of Congress. The bill also provides for the continuance in office of the present Commissioner, except in case of his resignation or death, when the office is to be filled only by the appointment of the President, or the nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the consent of the Senate.

STATE BONDS.

Mr. MORGAN called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall be or may be in default in the payment of principal or interest on its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to withhold so much thereof as may be necessary of any money due by the United States to said State to be applied to the payment of such principal and interest.

After a few words of opposition by Mr. HENDRICKS the resolution was laid aside.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL SUITS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State Courts to the United States Courts. The question was on a substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee. Before any action was had on the bill,

Mr. MAYER, by consent, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill to regulate and fix the military establishments of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS then took the floor in opposition to Mr. EDMUNDS' bill, denouncing it as one of the most wrongful bills that was ever brought before Congress. The Constitution vested no jurisdiction in the Federal Judiciary in any such class of cases. The bill allows Federal officers or Marshals to carry such actions brought against them in the State Courts to the United States Courts.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the order of the day, the bill to admit Colorado was called for.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to postpone it and take up the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL urged the propriety of finishing the Colorado bill, already sufficiently discussed, instead of taking up the Appropriation bill, which could not fail to pass.

Mr. CONKLING opposed taking up the order of the day, insisting that the number of amendments were to be offered that would lead to discussion.

After some further discussion, the Senate voted to lay aside the order of the day—21 to 20.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON moved to hold an evening session at 7:30 o'clock, for the consideration of the bill to establish rules and articles for the government of the Army of the United States. He said it was almost a perfect measure; that it had been prepared by two army officers and submitted to Gens. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and AUGUR. It was agreed to.

STATE BONDS AGAIN.

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold funds belonging to States in default, was again taken up and passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill extending time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was passed as it came from the House.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Committee on Appropriations report amendments increasing the appropriation to carry into effect the several Acts authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes from $564,904 32 per cent), to $1,500,000. Agreed to. Also, by adding for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, $40,000.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked an explanation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee, explained that it was for the purpose of carrying into effect an act of Congress already passed. The amendment was agreed to. The Committee reported an amendment striking out the appropriation of $250,000 for the deficiency in the fund for the support of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. HOWE thought the Government had done enough for this class of laboring men. He called attention to the fact that there are Marine Hospitals at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for which no appropriation was ever made, while appropriations are made for others scattered over the interior. He found that sixty or ninety thousand dollars had been appropriated for a hospital at Napoleon, Ark., where he learned on inquiry, there was no village, but the hospital.

Mr. HENDERSON, while admitting that unnecessary hospitals had been built, concluded that the nation should not change its long-continued system of caring for this shiftless, improvident class of men, like other nations. When they returned from a trip, they were turned loose, with no one to care for them. He reminded Senators that twenty cents a month was deducted from each seaman's wages for the support of hospitals.

Mr. MORTON urged humanitarian reasons for continuing the appropriation. He said that the sailors on steamers on the Mississippi River, when attacked by diseases, were set ashore without ceremony.

Mr. JOHNSON followed, taking the same view, and pointing out the necessary dangers and hardships of the sailor's life, that unfit him frequently for shore employment.

Mr. HOWE did not believe that the seamen had been benefited 10 cents out of every dollar appropriated, and he repudiated the doctrine that they more than other men should be dandled in the lap of the nation. They had taken care of themselves and could do it again.

Mr. FESSENDEN again contended that the system is one that arises from the necessities of the case.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to retain the clause proposed by the Committee to be stricken out, and reduce the amount from $360,000 to $150,000. Agreed to.

The Committee amendments increasing appropriations for coast survey on the Atlantic and Gulf coast from $200,000 to $300,000, and on the Western coast from $60,000 to $130,000, were agreed to.

Also, that discontinuing the appropriation for the survey of Florida Reef.

Other amendments were adopted appropriating for a first-order light-house at Point Ano, Nuevo, Cal., or vicinity, $90,000; for two light-house tenders for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, $80,000; decreasing the appropriation for experiments with illuminating apparatus and fog signals from $4,000 to $10,000; increasing the appropriation for a Custom House at Portland, Me., from $80,000 to $100,000, and for a similar building at St. Paul, Minn., from $25,000 to $50,000; for appraisers' stores at Philadelphia from $25,000 to $75,000; adding for the completion of the Custom House at Bangor, Me., $30,000, and at Ogdensburg, N. Y., $30,000; branch and mint building at Carson City, Nevada, $150,000; increasing the appropriation for surveying public lands in California from $30,000 to $50,000.

The Committee's amendment striking out the appropriation of $1,000 for the care and improvement of the ground south of the President's House was rejected.

The Committee's amendment striking out the appropriation of $12,000 for the care and support of 50 transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper institution being before the Senate,

Mr. MORRILL explained that the Committee had stricken it out, because a bill is pending before the House to provide a hospital for such purposes.

Without action on the bill a motion to go into Executive session prevailed.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

In the meantime Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to provide for the election of certain territorial officers by the people, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON'S bill, establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, was taken up, pursuant to order.

About a dozen Senators were present.

The bill, an elaborate one of 39 printed pages, was read.

In section 1 it is prescribed that all officers who have not already taken it, and all hereafter appointed, shall take the oath therein set forth—substantially that known as the test oath—in addition to the usual oath.

The 12th section authorizes military commissions, in time of war or public danger, to have jurisdiction over offences against the common laws of war not cognizable by courts-marcial, to be constituted similarly to courts-martial, and with the same powers and privileges.

Section 22 empowers all military courts to compel the attendance of persons lawfully subject to trial before them, and of witnesses, civil or military; to punish by imprisonment persons refusing to obey their lawful precepts or attempting to embarrass their proceedings.

Section 23 authorizes the dispositions, in cases not capital, to be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court and read in evidence.

Section 27 provides that any party tried to a copy of the proceedings and sentence.

Section 28 prohibits flogging.

Section 29 exempts from trial for offences committed more than two years before the issue of an order of trial, unless the person shall have absented himself or interposed other manifest impediment.

Section 34 provides for punishment for disrespectful language in regard to the President, Congress or the Supreme Court, as a court-marcial shall direct.

Sections 36, 37 and 38 provide for the punishment by death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall order, for exciting or joining in any mutiny or sedition in the army, or for failing to do the utmost, when present, to prevent the same, or to give information to the commanding officer. Striking or lifting a weapon against, or offering violence to a superior officer, is punishable in like manner.

Section 39 provides for a general muster and inspection of all the troops on the last days of February, April, June, August, October and December.

Section 41 provides for cashiering for signing, or allowing to be signed, a false muster-roll.

Section 47 provides for punishment within two years after leaving the service for offences committed therein.

Section 61 provides for punishment by court-martial for drunkenness—officers drunk while on duty to be dismissed the service.

Section 75 punishes with dismissal challengers to fight a duel, and provides that persons upbraiding others for refusal to accept a challenge, shall be considered amenable to the punishment of challengers.

Section 76 punishes officers commanding a guard who allow persons to go out to fight a duel, and also accords, principals and challenges.

Section 81 confines the issue of commissions by brevet to the time of war and one year thereafter, and for important services in the presence of the enemy, and not to take effect but when assigned to special command by the President, and then only when the command is equal to the brevet rank.

Section 83 ranks volunteer or militia officers next after like grades in the regular forces, even if their commissions are older; this distinction not to exist when they have been in the United States service an equal length of time.

Section 85 provides for the punishment, by order of a court-martial, of persons amenable to the rules and articles of war, for offences that are felonies at common law, committed in foreign countries or in places within the United States, declared by the President to be in insurrection. Such punishment not to exceed those inflicted by laws of peace, save that of officers may, in addition, be cashiered; the commanding-general to have power to order the execution of the sentence.

Section 102 earnestly recommends diligent attendance on Divine service, and punishes irreverent conduct there by court-martial.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as an additional section providing for the punishment by cashiering for conviction of gambling.

Mr. JOHNSON asked what the Senator meant by gambling. Whether he wished to cashier an officer for sitting down in his mess-room, and playing whist or euchre for 25 or 50 cents a game, pretty much all the amusement they had.

Mr. WILSON replied that gambling is a disastrous vice in armies and should be broken up. Paymasters, with large amounts of Government money in their possession, should not be allowed to gamble.

Mr. WADE suggested confining it to paymasters.

Mr. CONNESS said gambling was the great bane of the service on the Western Coast. A court-martial would not punish a man for betting in the ordinary way.

Mr. FERRY coincided in the opinion in regard to gaming by paymasters. He had known them after paying off officers to entice them into gaming and win half their pay.

Mr. NYE thought it would be a rather severe punishment for betting a dollar on a cock-fight, or a hundred dollars on a horse-race. Paymasters and quartermasters, however should be punished.

Mr. FERRY offered a substitute confining the punishment to those gambling for gain.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether any one ever gambled for loss. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON knew nothing personally of gambling. He knew, however, that during war great demoralization resulted from this vice, many of the officers becoming so demoralized as to gamble with private soldiers.

Messrs. JOHNSON and DAVIS urged the propriety of confining the amendment to disbursing officers.

Mr. WILSON had no objection, but Mr. CONNESS and others objected.

Mr. BUCKALEW deprecated such a heavy punishment for one offence. He was in favor of confining it to the common gamblers and blackleg who fleeced the green ones.

Mr. FERRY modified his amendment, by providing that persons convicted shall suffer such punishment as the court-martial shall inflict, not exceeding dismissal from the service, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, section 83 was amended so as to provide that volunteer and militia officers shall take rank according to the dates of their commissions.

Mr. FERRY called attention to the fact that, although flogging is prohibited, many cruel corporeal punishments were inflicted during the war, such as tying to a gun carriage, tying up by the thumbs, &c. He moved to amend by providing that no corporeal punishment shall be inflicted, other than hard labor or imprisonment by sentence of a court-martial. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the following words from section 10:

"No officer shall be held but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, unless in the judgment of the officer appointing the court it cannot be avoided without detriment to the public service." Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS then made some remarks on the subject of the test oath, prescribed in the first section. He thought it was time to do away with these proscriptions growing out of the war.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the 12th section inaugurated a principle that was heretofore recognised in our articles of war. He moved to strike out the words "public danger," and insert "insurrection." Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the language of the same section, providing that military commissions shall have jurisdiction over all offences and offenders against the common laws of war not cognizable by court-martial, which would apply to persons not otherwise amenable to the laws of war. He thought it a dangerous provision.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested that the objection would be obviated by adding after the words "courts-martial" the words "committed within the theatre of war."

Mr. CONKLING said that would make it much better. The section, however, required further amendment. Many arrests of civilians, made during the war, had seemed to him proper; nevertheless it seemed more in consonance with the genius of our institutions that civilians, when it was possible, should be tried by civil tribunals.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that he had been contending for this principle for five years. It was one of the rights of the citizen under the Constitution to have a trial by jury. He was opposed to the 98th section, subjecting sutlers, traders, army contractors and other army followers, and all citizens residing in military or Indian reservations, to these rules and articles, and subject to court-martial.

Mr. THAYER was also opposed to that section so far as it related to persons other than officers and soldiers. It would work peculiar hardship in the Indian territories. When in order he would move to strike out the section.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add after it the words, "where the civil tribunal cannot act."

Mr. DRAKE had had too much experience of the theatre of war to give his adhesion to any such doctrine. If a rebellion should exist in Virginia, and men in New-York should give aid and comfort, the Government should be able to put its hand on them. Or if, as has been the case, a rebellion existed in the Gulf States, and sympathisers in Tennessee were giving aid and comfort, the Government should be permitted to bring them swiftly to justice.

Mr. CONKLING had in the meantime prepared the following amendment, to come in after the words "Court-martial": "But such jurisdiction shall not, within the United States, attach to any person disconnected with the military service, unless the civil tribunals before which such person would usually be tried shall be interrupted or impeded by war or insurrection."

Mr. DRAKE asked whether the Senator intended that offenders should be tried by their fellows of crime.

Mr. CONKLING said he intended to meet the case at a place where there are Courts open and ready to act. He added to his amendment the words, "or shall refuse to administer justice."

Mr. FERRY suggested the insertion of the words "according to the rules and usages of war."

Mr. DRAKE—That would obviate the difficulty, I think.

At 10:40, without action on the amendment, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded as the first business in order in the morning hour on Mondays to call the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call, bills and resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WALKER—To authorize the corporate authorities of Georgetown, D. C., to subscribe $300,000 to build a branch railroad to connect Georgetown with the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad, and to levy a tax therefor.

It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HINDS, of Arkansas—To extend to Arkansas the provisions of the Agricultural College bill. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PILE—To provide for the employment of a stenographic reporter for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LOTHRIDGE—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. TAFFE—To establish a new land district in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To admit Kyrolite for manufacturing purposes into the United States free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The States having all been called for, bills for reference were next called for.

Mr. PRICE introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of the Northern Pacific Railroad for six years from the 2d of July, 1868; requiring the building of 100 miles per year thereafter, and the completion of the whole line by July 4, 1877.

The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 96, nays 32.

Mr. COBB offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be and are hereby instructed to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—55 to 57.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, but on the remonstrance of several members who wanted it simply referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, renewed the motion to lay on the table, so as to have a vote upon the proposition.

The vote was taken, and the resolution was not laid on the table—yeas 28, nays 107, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnell, Bailey, Banks, Boutwell, Cake, Churchill, Cornell, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Harding, Higby, Jenckes, Mallory, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Parham, Peters, Pierce, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Sawyer, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upton, Van Aernam, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Washburn of Wisconsin, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Barnes, Beck, Benton, Boles, Boyer, Buckland, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Getz, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Hind, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kerr, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McKee, Morrell, Mullins, Morgan, Newcomb, Niblack, Orth, Paine, Pike, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Root, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodward—97.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved the previous question.

Mr. RANDALL—Will the gentleman from Ohio accept a modification of his motion, with instructions to report forthwith.

The SPEAKER—The Committee of Ways and Means has the right to report at any time for commitment.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. WOODWARD asked the Speaker what would be the effect of referring the question.

The Speaker replied that the effect would be to refer the resolution without instructions.

Mr. BLAINE—The rules of the House enable the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the resolution at any time.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Yes, but everybody knows that it will not.

Mr. BLAINE—But it has a right to do so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the evident object of referring the resolution was not to kill it?

The Speaker said he could not answer the question. It was not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired what would be the condition of the question if the resolution were not referred?

The Speaker replied that the main question having been ordered, the resolution would be before the House; adoption or rejection.

Mr. BUTLER—That is just where we want it.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question. The motion was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. GARFIELD'S motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the motion was rejected—yeas 61, nays 80, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Cake, Churchill, Cornell, Delano, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Ferris, Garfield, Griswold, Halsey, Higby, Hooper, Hulburd, Jenckes, Ketcham, Loan, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, Pain, Parham, Peters, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Sawyer, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upton, Van Aernam, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Washburn of Wisconsin, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Barnes, Beck, Benton, Boles, Boyer, Buckland, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Getz, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Hind, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kerr, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, McClurg, McCormick, McKee, Mungon, Newcomb, Niblack, Orth, Pike, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robinson, Ross, Scofield, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Horn of New York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodward—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Bailey, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Blaine, Boutwell, Bromwell of Illinois, Cake, Delano, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Halsey, Higby, Hooper, Hulburd of New-York, Jenckes, Kelsey, Loan, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Sawyer, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Woodbridge—55.

Mr. BINGHAM voted in the affirmative with the object of moving to reconsider, but was anticipated by Mr. COBB who moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. (The Parliamentary mode of making action final and definite.)

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ALLISON offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, A statement purporting to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury from the official records of his Department, has been published in the *National Intelligencer*, and also sent to the public through the Associated Press, in which it is stated that in 119 Collection Districts removals were made during the year 1867 upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, in which districts the average falling off of internal revenue as compared with the year 1866 was $160,942 91 per district; and that the same year, 1867, removals were made in twenty collection districts by the President without the recommendation of said Commissioner, in which the falling off of revenue is only $46,479 37 per district; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any such statement was prepared by him, or by his direction, from the official record of his department, and whether it was published by his direction, and if so, that he be further directed to furnish this House with a copy of the statement so prepared, and of any report made by him to the President in relation to the removals or appointments herein referred to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform this House in what collection districts removals and appointments of assessors and collectors were made, if any, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, during the year 1867; the names of such officers removed and appointed, with copies of all the correspondence or recommendations of said Commissioner relating thereto.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to correct the act for the relief of certain exporters of rum, by substituting the word "or" for the word "and," so as to make it read "intended for export or actually contracted for." He desired to have the joint resolution put upon its passage.

The mistake being an accidental one, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, thought it should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was so referred.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. BENJAMIN inquired whether the bill contained an appropriation for extra pay of clerks.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not know that that would be any good reason for objecting to the bill being reported.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he would make the point of order here.

The Speaker remarked that the objection would not lie.

Mr. STEVENS said that he would now inform the gentleman that the bill did not contain that appropriation.

Mr. HOLMAN said he would reserve the right to make the point of order.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and was made a special order for Thursday next.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. BAKER last Saturday, appropriating $56,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Alton, Ill. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYNARD moved an appropriation of $615,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River.

Mr. ELIOT, who has charge of the bill, proposed to allow $15,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee River, from its mouth to Florence, Ala., and $90,000 from Chattanooga to Decatur.

Mr. STOKES appealed to his colleague (Mr. MAYNARD) to accept that amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD said he would accept it on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Mr. MULLINS made some remarks as to the necessity of removing the obstructions on Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved that $18,000 of the $250,000, appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio River, be applied in experimenting on the value of shifting sluices. Agreed to.

Mr. NIBLACK moved an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the Wabash River and its navigable tributaries.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, moved (in ridicule) an appropriation for the improvement of the Embarrass River. He said it was a river that connected two districts, his own and Mr. MARSHALL'S, both Radical districts—his own, Radical Republican, and his colleague's, Radical Democratic—it was a bond of union between the two. If streams that were hardly navigable required improvement, how much more did the Embarrass, which would soon be navigable, deserve something were done for it? If there was an appropriation to deepen the channel, and to dig places wide enough for a steamboat to turn around in, the Embarrass River would become navigable. [Laughter.] If he had no better river to speak for than that, why should he stand by it? [Laughter.] It had once been declared navigable by the Illinois Legislature, and, in order to make that declaration good, Congress should make an appropriation. [Laughter.]

The motions of Messrs. BROMWELL and NIBLACK were rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested, jocularly, an appropriation for the improvement of Salt River, in order that its turbid passage might be rendered less grevious to the motley crowd of involuntary exiles who would be about November next seeking some sequestered spot for a white man's government.

Mr. PHELPS moved to increase the appropriation of the Patapsco River from $80,000 to $75,000, which was rejected.

Mr. HOGHKISS moved to increase the appropriation for the Connecticut River from $20,000 to $40,000, which was rejected.

Mr. EGGLESTON moved to appropriate $20,000 to complete the breakwater connecting Richmond Island and Cape Elizabeth, Me., which was agreed to.

Mr. LYNCH moved to increase the appropriation for Saco River, Me., from $20,000 to $40,000, which was rejected.

Mr. ROOT, of Arkansas, moved an appropriation of $78,000 for the improvement of White River, Ark., which was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE suggested to Mr. ELIOT, (derisively,) that the appropriation of $3,000 for Kennebec River, Me., be increased 13½ cents.

Mr. McKEE moved an appropriation of $20,000 for the Big Sandy River, between Kentucky and West Virginia, and $15,000 for above Louisa, which was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item of $75,000 for the survey of Northwestern Lakes, which was rejected.

Mr. SPALDING moved to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Messrs. GROVER

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The people of Illinois, at their general election in November, are to ballot for the following officers: Sixteen Presidential Electors; a Governor for the term of four years; a Lieutenant-Governor for four years; Secretary of State, four years; State Treasurer, two years; Auditor of Public Accounts, four years; Attorney-General, four years; three Commissioners of the Penitentiary, who being elected, will draw lots, two, four and six years; thirteen Senators, for four years, twelve holding over; eighty-five Representatives in the State Legislature for two years; fourteen Representatives in Congress for two years; twenty-five members of Board of Equalization by Senate Districts for two years; twenty-eight Prosecuting Attorneys, by circuits, for four years; Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of the Circuit Court in each county, the first two for two years and the Clerks for four years.

Gen. J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, in his letter declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate, says: "It is a sad truth that our country has been ruined, in a great measure, by erroneous and atheistic theories of human rights. To insist, as the enemies of the Constitution do, on conferring upon the ignorant and vicious rights, (?) or rather, to place weapons in their hands to destroy the liberties and inalienable rights of the intelligent and virtuous, is both erroneous and atheistic—erroneous by the light of experience, and atheistic in the brighter light of revelation. These theories find no sanction in the enlightened statesmanship of any people, and are sternly rebuked by the teachings of the unerring God."

The Detroit *Free Press* sees nothing to approve in the Chase movement. It asks: "Is it wise for the Democracy, heedless of the lesson they may learn from the experience of their political enemies, to enter upon such a contest? Can its masses, whose interests and whose political schooling have taught them to abhor such an equality, be more easily educated up to negro suffrage, than those who have had 'nigger on the brain' for years? Shall the Democracy, too, as a *national party*, make universal suffrage a Democratic principle, and *by States* persistently reject it?"

Gen. SCOTT, Governor elect of South Carolina, received, a day or two ago, a telegram from three Republican State Senators, urging him to convene the Legislature at once. The Charleston *News* says that Gen. SCOTT replied that he had no more right to convene the Legislature than any private citizen had; that he did not desire to follow the examples of the Governors of Louisiana and North Carolina, by doing what he had no right to do, and that he did not intend to be made the tool or the laughing stock of any political party.

A resolve has been introduced into the New-Hampshire Legislature instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the General Statues that the next election of members of Congress be on the day of the Presidential election, the next following on the second Tuesday or March, 1870, and the next, the second Tuesday in March or every second year thereafter. This change in the law would enable the State to be continuously represented in Congress.

By order of the Legislature the number of ratable polls in New-Hampshire has just been returned to the Secretary's office for the purpose of taxation. These returns show that the 102 towns in the State carried by the Democrats last March then reported 700 more votes than they had ratable polls, while in 129 Republican towns the number of votes returned was 2,127 less than the number of ratable polls. The Democrats complained loudly of fraud just after the election.

Gov. SWANN is very much worried in determining who shall be United States Senator from Maryland during the remainder of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's term. Among those who would like the position are: Gov. Thomas Swann, Hon. William P. Preston, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. William T. Hamilton, Senator elect, Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Hon. John Wethered, Charles J. M. Gwynn, Esq. Gov. SWANN would like, if he could, to disappoint all but the first named.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* (Democratic) thinks both Mr. CHASE and Mr. PENDLETON are losing ground, and it is "more inclined than ever to the opinion that the crown will fall on some such man as Gov. ENGLISH or JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—some eminent civilian, whose is also a Democrat of unimpeachable Union antecedents, and who is free from the suspicion of secret associations in connection with the bond question."

Hon. A. M. CATE, Chairman of the Tennessee State Central Committee, has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that it would not only be unwise but greatly to the prejudice of State and party interest to make any change in the Congressional representation of the State at the present time. He particularly urges the renomination of Col. W. B. STOKES in the Third District.

Should the Texas Convention avoid side issues, do its work and adjourn by the 15th of July, it is thought it will be possible for the State to vote for President.

Gen. Hancock and the Nomination.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 25.

The following letter from Gen. HANCOCK, by his private secretary, to Brevet Maj. O'BRIEN, of Mount Pleasant, one of the officers of the Democratic Club of that town, will be read with interest at this time:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 19.

To Lieut. Edward F. O'Brien, Charleston, S. C.:

MY DEAR LIEUT. MAJ.—Gen. HANCOCK received your letter of the 8th inst. while on a visit to his city, and was much pleased to hear from an officer of his old corps.

The public and private expressions of confidence he has received from the citizens and soldiers of the country are very warmly appreciated by him. At the same time he does not seek advancement in the civil service of the nation, nor will he permit his name to be used in antagonism with any portion of the Democratic Party.

If the delegates assembled in convention on the 4th of July next should deem it necessary for the success of the Democratic Party that he should carry their standard, and upon a proper platform, his duty would impel him to accept it. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

DUNCAN S. WALKER.

Address: Headquarters Soldiers and Sailors, No. 35 East Seventeenth-street, New-York.

Lawlessness in Texas—Order by Gen. Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 11, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—Reliable information, received at this headquarters, shows that in many counties in Texas organized bands of lawless men are committing murders, and otherwise violating the peace of the country. It is therefore ordered that all civil officers use increased diligence to arrest parties so offending. For this purpose military aid will be rendered on application to any post commander in this State. Information with regard to offenders is requested from all citizens. Such information may be sent direct to this headquarters, or to the most convenient military post. When civil officers fail to discharge their duty evidence to that effect is requested—to the end that proper steps may be taken in the premises. Where prisoners cannot be safely kept by the military authorities, they may be taken to the most convenient military post, the commander whereof will receive the same, and hold them subject to orders from this headquarters. Full report and list of witnesses will be promptly forwarded in each case, in accordance with General Orders No. 41 from this headquarters of Nov. 22, 1867.

By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS.

C. E. MORSE, First Lieut. 26th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Monument to Gen. Scott.

From the Newark Advertiser, June 27.

Messrs. PASSMORE and MEEKER, of this city, have completed and shipped to-day a monument, to be erected over the grave of Lieut. Gen. SCOTT, at West Point. It is provided by the filial care of his daughters, and is remarkable for its dignity and simplicity. It consists of a granite base, seven feet long, three wide, and one foot two inches thick. Upon this rests a single block of Italian marble. This block is six feet long, two feet wide, and two and a half feet high. It is a mere plain surface, except the inscription, which is in square, plain cut raised letters in part, and the remainder in plain Roman. There is not an ornament about it; not even a moulding, to break the severe simplicity and solidity of the massive stone. The following is the inscription:

WINFIELD SCOTT:
BORN, DINWIDDIE CO., VA., JUNE 27, 1786.
DIED, WEST POINT, N. Y., MAY 29, 1866.

History records his Eminent Services as a Warrior, Pacificator, and
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.
Medals and an Equestrian Statue, ordered by Congress in the Capital
of His Country, are his Public Monuments.
This stone is a mark of the love and veneration of his daughters.
Requiescat in Pace.

A TERRIBLE SCENE OF SELF-MURDER.—A. J. CLIFFORD, of Mexico, Oswego County, committed suicide on Tuesday last, at the house of his wife's sister, near Prattsville. His wife had retired to their chamber, and had placed their two children in bed, when CLIFFORD entered the room, having in his hand an opened pocket-knife. Mrs. C. asked him to go to bed, and to give her the knife, which he declined, saying that he was capable of taking care of his knife, and on turning from him to adjust the bed, he drew it across his throat, making the cut deeper on the left side, and but slightly wounding the breath pipe, but probably dividing both jugulars. On turning round toward him, she discovered the blood flowing very fast from his neck, which she tried to stop with her hands. He tore her hands from the wound, saying, "Keep stil, and be quiet." Soon help came, and it required the strength of two men to hold his hands from tearing open the wound. He soon fell to the floor, and expired from loss of blood in about five minutes after inflicting the wound.—*Rochester Express, June 27.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE ENGINE EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Keenan—Testimony of an ex-Engineer of the Fire Department and of the Superintendent of the Amoskeag Company—Verdict Against the Engineer.

Coroner KEENAN renewed his investigation yesterday into the causes which led to the explosion of the boiler of fire engine No. 1 in the Bowery on the 18th inst., when six persons were killed and over thirty disabled. The following is the evidence as elicited yesterday:

Joseph B. Coffee, Jr., of No. 101 Charles-street, testified—I am an engineer and boiler inspector connected with the Metropolitan Police Department; I have examined the exploded boiler at No. 21 Elizabeth-street; I found it to be an upright tubular boiler, about thirty-six inches in diameter and five and a half feet high; the water space at the bottom of the leg of the boiler is about half an inch; extending up to the furnace door it is about an inch; I found a portion of the inside furnace side-sheet ripped and torn away from the stays and turned up against the tube-sheet; in my opinion the explosion was caused by an excessive overpressure of steam, which I can account for in no other way except from tampering with the safety valve. There are no evidences whatever of it having been overheated, or of there having been low water; on the contrary there is every evidence of a sufficiency of water. All that portion of the boiler exposed to the fire is covered with a thick soot, which had it been overheated would have been burned off. There are two spaces on the inside of the furnace shell, measuring 90 square inches, in which there is no brace whatever, also the inside shell of the furnace portion, the part that gave way, is about 5.32 of an inch thick, while the outer shell is 5-16ths of an inch thick; I think the heavy sheet should have been on the inside if there was any difference in either; the safety-valve was apparently in good working condition, and the iron appeared to be of good quality; I do not approve of the screw bolts that were used; they should use socket bolts; I have not calculated what pressure should have been carried on the boiler; three years' use, with proper care, would not make an engine an old one; I consider the boiler was in perfectly good condition when it exploded; the faces of the steam gauge were absent; the explosion, I judge, commenced at the part not braced; I would revoke any man's license who would tie down a safety-valve.

James Gilchrist, of No. 252 West 31st-street, testified—I am a machinist and engineer, and am employed as engineer at No. 300 7th-av.; I was formerly employed in the Metropolitan Fire Department for about two years, commencing three years ago; I received the appointment on a personal application; I was discharged from the department but not for engineering incapacity; I had charge of engine No. 1 for about one year; before the engine was accepted by the Department I found that the pumps did not work or feed; about a week after I assumed charge of her, at a fire in Grand-street, the tubes burned out; I was making with both salt and fresh water, and to that and the poor working of the pumps I attributed the burning out of the tubes; the check valves of the pumps stuck when they lifted; Mr. Beam and I repaired them, and they were then as good as they could be; subsequently Mr. Matthews, Mr. Henry and I repaired the boiler, and built in 338 lumber; after we got them in, expanded, circled and chanked as well as we could, we found it leaked; by suggestion of Mr. Matthews, meal was put in to stop the leak; it stopped then, but it would not blow off, but accumulated in the chines of the boiler; I knocked it out from the bolt holes, but I found she bulged some, when I put in an extra brace off cock; after that, she did as well as she could do up to some time in April, 1866; she was sent to the Amoskeag Company to be repaired after that; in my opinion the explosion was caused by her being worn out at the bottom of the boiler, where the water did not have a chance to reach it; I think that weakened it, and an overpressure of steam burst the boiler; I think the boiler would have more sediment in from being used in an irregular way by different engineers; no one engineer would feel responsible for her being in good order; I have strapped down the safety valve of this same engine when the spring was broken.

Nehemiah S. Beam, of Manchester, N. H., testified: I am Superintendent of the Amoskeag Machine shops; I have examined the exploded boiler of Engine No. 1; I noticed the steam gauge was burst, showing conclusively that she had too much steam on, and also found that the cock of steam gauge was shut off, showing that the gauge had burst before the explosion, and that the cock had been shut off before the explosion, also the scale balance or spring of the safety valve was out of order; the top part of the boiler is bulged between the stay-bolts; that must have been done at the time of the explosion; the safety valve seat was started from the boiler and strained so much as to stick, showing too much steam; I also found that the left side of the fire-box is partly blown out and turned up against the flues, commencing apparently near the place where cold water enters the boiler; the remaining part of the fire-box was bulged between the stay-bolts; from the general appearance of the boiler I think that the top part of the fire-box, and the flues must have been nearly red-hot from the low water; both feed pumps were open, and one so heavily that it can't be shut off, from which I think the engineer in charge thought the water low, one being enough to supply the boiler. The boiler appeared well made and well stayed, and of good iron, and would have stood more pressure of steam than is required to work her properly, provided there was plenty of water in the boiler; I superintended the building of the engine; the iron is of the best quality, made of 3-16 inch thickness, both shells of the same thickness; the braces were from five to seven inches apart; I do not think there were any places nine or ten inches apart; it was stayed in the usual manner, and was probably as strong as any we have made; we have made between 800 and 400 engines; in my opinion the cause of the explosion was too great pressure of steam, and probably low water; I am not so sure about the low water; I found the soot off of more than one-half of the fire-box.

Thomas F. Powers, of No. 109 Dufield-street, Brooklyn, testified: I am an engine and boiler inspector in the Metropolitan Police Department, and have examined the exploded boiler; I have heard the evidence of Mr. Coffee, and coincide with his opinion regarding the cause of the explosion; the leakage of the tubes I would not consider a defect unless they became very loose and so lessen the boiler's strength.

The jury considering it necessary to obtain the statement of Mr. PATRICK HAND, the engineer in charge of the boiler at the time of the disaster, the Coroner proceeded to the New-York Hospital for that purpose. Mr. HAND's statement was as follows:

I reside at No. 273 Delancey-street; I am an engineer and machinista by trade, and employed by the Metropolitan Fire Department as engineer of Engine No. 9; on the 18th inst. I brought my own engine to be repaired up by order of the Chief Engineer, and I asked the Superintendent for another engine for her place; he said I could have No. 1 or No. 38; I told him I did not like No. 1, as she worked irregularly last Winter, when I had her, that I could not start her with ninety pounds of steam till I fixed her; he said I must take her or No. 38; the latter had no water-gauge cocks, but a float water-gauge; we took No. 1, although I did not wish to do so; we took her to the engine house, filled her with water and raised steam, and ran her about fifteen minutes; I then drew the fire and examined the flues, when I found seven or eight of those in the centre leaked badly; I told the Superintendent that the flues leaked very badly, and asked him for old No. 38; he said I must take either No. 38 or No. 1; I told him the reason why I would not take No. 38 was because the stokers did not understand the water guage; at 9 o'clock I went to the fire at No. 53 Bowery, opposite the Old Bowery theatre, and got to work as soon as possible; the engine worked very irregularly for about twenty-five minutes, when I was told to shut off the water; I then had for cocks of water in the boiler; I stopped for eight or ten minutes when I got orders to start again to wash the building down; there were then 60 pounds of steam on the steam guage; the nut on the lever of the safety valve became loose and would screw down; the lever flew up and before I could get it down again I lost 20 pounds of steam, leaving only 40 pounds on then; I asked two firemen to help me fix the valve; I held the lever down and told Roach to get a strap with which I fastened the lever down; the strap answered in place of a nut; I closed the furnace door and the steam rose to sixty pounds and blew from the safety valve; I tried my gauge cocks then and found I had water in third and fourth; the latter had about a quarter water and the rest steam; I started her slowly when she commenced to foam; I did not put any more water in her, and the glass of the steam guage blew out; as I was in the act of stopping and had one hand on the throttle valve she exploded; the steam guage was blown out because it was coroded and rusty; the strap was round the lever of the safety valve and the main brace on the boiler; I had no fuel on at the time she exploded; I think she exploded from rust and dirt accumulating as the bottom of the boiler.

The Jury then rendered the following verdict:

"We find that deceased came to their deaths from injuries by the explosion of the boiler of Engine No. 1, of the Metropolitan Fire Department, on the 18th inst., in the Bowery; we also find the said explosion to have been caused by an overpressure of steam, the result of mismanagement of said boiler on the part of the engineer, PATRICK W. HAND."

DARING ROBBERY.

A Boy Messenger Assaulted in a Hallway in Wall-street, and Robbed of $60,000 Worth of United States Bonds —Singular Recovery of the Property.

Wall-street is the scene of frequent daring robberies, the highwaymen usually assaulting unprotected messengers having custody of large amounts in bank bills or bonds, the crowded nature of that moneyed thoroughfare being the best safeguard the thieves could have against detection or arrest. We have to record another of these startling robberies, though the perpetrator did not succeed in escaping with his plunder.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as BENJAMIN HARTZ, a boy employed by D. A. BOODY & Co., bankers at No. 12 Wall-street, was returning to the office of his employers, which is situated on the second floor, he met an unknown man on the stairs, and was immediately assaulted by him. The desperate ruffian commenced proceedings by knocking the boy down, and as the latter did not relinquish possession of the bundle in his hands, consisting of $60,000 in United State bonds, the thief beat him cruelly on the head and jammed it against the wall. Under such treatment the messenger became helpless and partially unconscious, dropping the bonds which were picked up by his assailant, who dashed into Wall-street and ran up to Broadway, across which thoroughfare he ran into Rector-street. Scarcely had the thief entered Rector-street than he ran against a citizen with such force as to nearly topple both over. The citizen whose name is at present unknown, was so indignant at the unceremonious action of the bond-thief, that he aimed a blow at the fellow with his fist. The thief dodged the blow and dropped the bundle of bonds escaping all further pursuit. The stolen property was picked up by the jostled citizen and subsequently restored to the despoiled owners, Messrs. BOODY & Co.

Young HARTZ, although considerably bruised, is not dangerously hurt, and he deserves great credit for his courageous determination when first assaulted. He professes to have had a good view of the robber's face during the struggle, and the detectives have a good description of the man. In case of an arrest the messenger thinks he will be able to identify the thief.

Proposed Banquet to Gov. Fenton.

The following correspondence, containing a complimentary invitation to Gov. FENTON, from our most prominent citizens, explains itself:

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1868.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of New-York, who have watched attentively your course while administering for two successive terms the important duties devolving upon you as Governor of the State of New-York, and who have observed with great satisfaction the firm stand you have always taken in support of private rights and the claims of property, in the protection of industrial interests, the alleviation of the burden of taxation and consequent amelioration of the condition of the working classes, in the interests of law and preservation of order, and the encouragement of economy in the government of municipalities, in protecting the public health, the public treasury, and the general interests of the people of the State; who also have witnessed with pleasure your steadfast opposition to schemes of unjust monopoly, and to plans for private aggrandizement at the expense of the public good; your strict investigation of official delinquencies, to the end that corrupt combinations might be broken up, and your watchful care for the purity of the Legislature and the enforcement of proper laws; and who feel at this time, when the exercise of your powers for the general good is, by late instances, fresh in the recollection of the people of the State, that some expression of the appreciation in which you are deservedly held is proper, respectfully invite you to meet a number of the citizens of New-York at dinner, at as early a day as may be convenient to your Excellency.

JAMES BROWN,	CHARLES TRACY,
PETER COOPER,	MURRAY HOFFMAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	WILLIAM B. ASTOR,
JOHN JAY,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM WOOD,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	MOSES H. GRINNELL,
	and others.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 23, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to a public dinner, as an expression of your appreciation and approval of my administration, will be cherished as one of the most valued memorials of my life.

Representing as you do the great commercial interests which secure to New-York her imperial position among the States, and which contributed so essentially to the support of the public credit and the maintenance of the Union armies during the recent rebellion, I feel deeply sensible of the honor of so marked an expression of your confidence and regard. I wish I was more deserving of it, but in the discharge of the grave and responsible duties of the trust committed to my charge, I could hardly hope for such a measure of success as your partiality kindly awards to me. It has been my steadfast aim to merit the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, by strict fidelity to the public interests, and I feel grateful to know that the earnest purpose has been so generously appreciated. It has been my endeavor to secure a firm and staple administration of the laws; to protect the citizen in his rights of person and property; to promote the cause of education; to guard the interests of labor and of commerce; to foster meritorious undertakings for the relief of the unfortunate; to restrain as far as practicable the prevailing tendency to public extravagance; to subordinate special and local interests to those involving the common welfare of all; to resist improvident legislation and combined assaults on the public treasury, and to secure a more equitable apportionment of the burdens on property and industry, which, so far as they are unequal, are felt to be undue and oppressive.

These are ends which can only be attained by steady gradations, and by the cooperation of the various departments of the government. Nothing can so much retard their attainment as the outbreak of premature or enlightened public opinion. We have not yet recovered from the unsettled condition of affairs, which always follows in the train of war. The rapidity with which fortunes are won and lost is trouble d times, is apt to be demoralizing in its influence. The magnitude of our expenditures, the strength of our credit, and the abundance of our currency, have given birth to a too prodigal spirit of speculation and extravagance which finds its way too readily into our legislation. At the session which has just closed, various measures, which it seemed to me could not be justified under the existing condition of our finances, received the sanction of each of the two Houses; and from such of these as were not inseparably interwoven with important interest, I felt bound to withhold my approval. The plentiful supply of money inclines us to be unmindful of the fact that we have not only mourned a vast public debt, but that we have to repair from the profits of future industry, the waste of productive wealth which is incident to war. All recognize the necessity of general retrenchment, but each particular interest is aggrieved that its own demands on the Treasury are not regarded as exceptional. It is deemed ungracious on the part of the Executive to interpose his veto in cases of this nature, but it is better to incur the charge of faithless to his public trust. He is sometimes inconsiderately denounced for it by those who would not hesitate to pursue the same course under a like sense of responsibility, but he is richly compensated from a good men assure him of their confidence and approbation.

I do not feel at liberty to accept your kind invitation. I am content with the evidence of approval, which, apart from public demonstration, even though made especially attractive by the sincere and hearty manner of your letter.

With great respect, I am sincerely yours,

E. E. FENTON.

Messrs. James Brown, Peter Cooper, Alexander T. Stewart, John Jay, William E. Dodge, William M. Vermilye, Charles Tracy, Murray Hoffman, William B. Astor, John E. Williams, William Wood and others.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Mr. NORTON said that the Court of Appeals having declared the Board of Councilmen, elected in 1867, entitled to their seats, it became an important question as to how far the acts of the old Board of Councilmen are valid. He, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, at his earliest convenience, whether the acts of said Councilmen during the year 1868, up to the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals, are legal and binding, and whether the several Departments of the City are bound by the said acts, and are authorized and obliged to carry into effect the ordinances and resolutions passed during the year 1868, up to the present time.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution appropriating $30,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July, was amended so as to make the Committee seven in number instead of five.

Mr. REPPERS wished further to amend by reducing the amount to $15,000.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution was then adopted.

An ordinance was adopted authorizing the issue of $40,000 of market stock for the completion of the new market in the Eighteenth Ward.

A resolution to provide a prize worth $250 for the American Marksmen's Association was adopted.

The resolution to pay Mr. JAMES KING $300 for sinking a well was called up for about the one hundredth time, and again laid over.

Lafayette-place, Bond-street, Rivington-street, from Mangin to the Bowery; Fourth-street, from the Bowery to ——, and Astor-place, were ordered to be paved with the McDougal pavement. Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street; Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; Cortlandt-street, Dey-street, Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Ninth-avenue; Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, were ordered to be paved with Nicolson pavement, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. Laight-street was ordered to be laid with Brown & Miller pavement, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement.

An invitation to receive a marching salute from the First Division National Guard, at the Clarendon Hotel, at 3:30 on the 4th of July, was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WERDEN in the chair.

The only business transacted was to pass resolutions complimentary to the President, the clerks, reporters, and various attaches of the Board, after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

A Woman Found Dead in Her Room—The Reputed Husband Arrested to Await the Action of the Coroner.

At an early hour yesterday forenoon ELLEN MCBRIDE, a native of Ireland, aged 36, was found dead as she lay on the floor of her room in an upper story of the tenement house No. 127 East Houston-street. As it was ascertained that the deceased and PATRICK S. FLYNN had lived together and had frequently quarreled, the Police were led to believe that death had been occasioned by violence, especially as her paramour had not been seen during the day by any of the other occupants. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and Dr. KNOX made a cursory examination of the remains, finding several bruises and cuts on the chest, neck, breast and groin, all evidently of recent infliction. The Police subsequently ascertained that FLYNN had quarreled with the deceased at frequent intervals, and had one day last week cruelly beaten her and knocked her down, afterward going to Brooklyn, where he procured the assistance of a female friend, who came and washed away all traces of the blood shed by the unfortunate wife. She was arrested by order of Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, and will be detained at the Station House awaiting the disposition of the Coroner. During the day the Police of that precinct succeeded in arresting FLYNN, and he is under lock and key. He states that ELLEN came home drunk and died from intoxication. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day by Dr. KNOX, after which Coroner FLYNN will hold the necessary inquest.

Fenian Pic-nic.

A large and enthusiastic pic-nic of the Fenians of the District of Manhattan was held yesterday in Bellevue Garden, foot of Eighteth-street, the proceeds of which are to be added to the general fund in furtherance of the object which the organization has in view. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, the Third and Second avenue cars were crammed with people hastening to the scene of festivity, from an early hour in the forenoon up to about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there was quite a large crowd within the limits of the garden. The fun and frolic were of that diversified character peculiar to Irish gatherings. Pretty girls screamed, and young men almost cracked their strings with "The Wearing of the Green," "Garryowen," and kindred national airs, while the light fantastic toe "battered the face of the daisy" with an almost incredible endurance. An excellent brass band occupied the orchestra.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. SAVAGE, Chief Executive of the Brotherhood, and Gen. NAGLE, arrived on the ground and were received with much applause.

Mr. SAVAGE addressed the assemblage in an eloquent strain. He urged on them the necessity of firmness in the work in hand, whatever that is, and the necessity for unity of action to carry it to a successful issue, whatever that means. Gen. NAGLE followed in a speech of somewhat similar import, and at his conclusion both speakers were again applauded. The festivities were then renewed and kept up to a late hour in the evening.

Arrest of a Fugitive Hotel-Keeper on a Charge of Forgery.

A few weeks ago Mr. BENJAMIN T. WEBSTER, proprietor of a hotel in the town of Geneva, N. Y., disappeared very suddenly, after forging the signatures of several acquaintances to a number of drafts and notes, on which he raised a considerable amount in cash. When making good his escape from Geneva, WEBSTER abandoned his wife and children, and eloped with ANNA DOYLE, a good-looking chambermaid in the hotel. He and his inamorata were traced to this City, where they took passage for Aspinwall in the steamer *Henry Chauncey*. No sooner had WEBSTER reached his destination than he determined to return to the States; so he came back on board the same steamer with the frail ANNA. The *Chauncey* dropped anchor in New-York Harbor on Sunday morning, and the fugitives engaged rooms at Eagle's Hotel, where they were unearthed by Detective BENNETT, agreeably to orders issued by Superintendent KENNEDY, he having received information of the case from the victims. Both ANNA and WEBSTER were arrested yesterday and locked up at the Central Office, where they will be detained until an officer arrives from Geneva with a warrant for WEBSTER. The absconding hotel keeper is a native of New-York State, and 38 years of age. ANNA is an Irish woman aged 22 years.

Outrage on the Coney Island Railroad.

As a number of passengers were returning to the City of Brooklyn from Coney Island on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, by the dummy cars, a band of ruffians took advantage of a slight halt to commit one of that class of depredations which are becoming too frequent. The dummy had two cars attached at the time; the pump was out of order, and the water in the boiler was so low that the engineer deemed it best to stop for a few minutes. During the brief interval a crowd of roughs, who were in one of the cars, after using obscene and abusive language until all ears were shocked, commenced an attack on the conductor and engineer, who fled in order to save themselves. They then drove the remaining passengers out of the cars at Conover's-lane, and threw the cars down the embankment at that point. In a very short time the dummy, from some cause not explained, took fire and was destroyed. Before the Police were informed of the affair all the rowdies engaged in it had ample opportunity to make good their escape. The crowds which go to Coney Island on Sunday are so that every car returning to the city should have one or two policemen in order to prevent such outrages.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—A strawberry festival was given to the poor at the Five Points House of Industry last evening, the funds for which were furnished by a lady member of Calvary Church, who, in her letter to Mr. HALLIDAY, inclosing a check of $100 for the purpose, particularly requested that her name should not be mentioned. She was present, however, at the festival last evening, and must have reaped her reward in witnessing the happy faces and the wholesouled enjoyment that prevailed among the large throng of poor people, who were in attendance to participate in her bounty. Invitations were sent out by Mr. HALLIDAY to all the poor people in the neighborhood and elsewhere, to come and partake of the feast, and the result is thought to have exceeded, by a very large gathering. Tables were spread for four hundred guests, and every plate had a customer. The viands consisted of strawberries and cream, sandwiches and cake, with liquid beverage in the shape of excellent tea. Quite a number of visitors were present, who enjoyed the feast with equal zest to the indigent people for whom it was intended. Before repairing to the dining-room the guests were invited to the Recitation Hall, where they witnessed interesting exercises in singing, recitations, &c., by the juvenile inmates of the House of Industry. During the feast the guests were addressed in a few appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE, Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY and others, and at the close they departed for their homes, vieing with each other in praise of the entertainment, and the Christian benevolence or the charitable lady who provided it.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT OF VALUABLES.—At this season of the year, when so many persons are leaving their City residences for the country, the safe deposal of their plate, superfluous jewels and valuable papers becomes a source of anxiety. The banks will receive them, but will not hold themselves responsible for their safe keeping, and the losses sustained through the carelessness of bank employes have been numerous and heavy. Within the last few years companies have been established for the safe keeping of valuables of all kinds, and, as they do no other business than to look after the property of their customers, they have established such a system of checks and guards that robbery or loss is well nigh impossible. The principal among these companies are the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, and the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, at the corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue. The vaults of both are fire and burglar proof. The companies are responsible for all property placed in their charge, and have abundant capital to make good any losses that may be sustained. The charges for taking care of property are comparatively small. Were companies of this kind more extensively patronized we should hear no more of bond and diamond robberies. The bond robber's occupation would be gone, and the bond owner could sleep in peace, knowing that his property was in the hands of honest and vigilant guardians.

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 3 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the hat and fur store of CHARLES POSNER, No. 157 Eighth-avenue. The stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $4,500 in the Park. The building is owned by MORRIS NERTZ, who sustained a loss of $500; insured in the Arctic. No. 158, owned by HENRY CONKLIN, was damaged to the extent of $200; insured. The first and second floors are occupied by JOSEPH MCDONALD as a dwelling and hat store; loss $1,900, insured for $3,000 in the Manhattan. The flames are alleged to be the work of an incendiary, and an investigation will be made by Fire Marshal BRACKETT.

ALUMNI, ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIES—A pleasant reunion of the graduates of the school of the Collegiate Dutch Church was held on Friday evening last. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Charles Ruston, Esq., President of the Alumni Association; Hon. Thos. Jeremiah, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Gen. Henry T. Kiersted, a graduate of the school in 1808; Rev. Wm. H. Clark, and Henry W. Dunshee, the Principal. The olden times were discussed, ice cream and berries, and the recollection of an evening pleasantly spent will be the result.

A BOY KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 228 West Eighteenth-street, over the remains of JOSEPH H. JOHNSTON, aged 7 years, who fell off the roof of a building adjoining his parents' residence, on Thursday afternoon, and died on Saturday from concussion of the brain and fracture of the leg. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The General Committee of Loyal (Democratic) Soldiers and Sailors for the City and County of New-York, hold their adjourned meeting to-morrow evening at their headquarters, the Moffatt Mansion, in Union-square, at 8 P. M., to receive the reports of sub-committees, and to complete their preparations for the procession and Convention of the 4th proximo.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday additional testimony was taken on three claims previously noticed. The following is the calendar for to-day: Patrick Cunningham, Jeremiah Sheehan, Fhair & Co., Patrick Quinn, William Allen, Jacob Appell, Samuel Dunlap, Timothy Daly, Edward Dubois, R. Gaden Doremus.

DEAD DOGS.—But 318 dogs were received at the pound last week. Dog-catching at 25 cents per head does not pay it appears.

MINOR ITEMS.—HENRY MOORE, aged 15, of No. 639 East Eleventh-street, was run over by a wagon driven by WM. WELSH, on the the corner of Houston and Mercer streets, being fatally injured. The driver was arrested and the boy taken to Bellevue Hospital.....Early yesterday morning MICHAEL NOONAN, of No. 109 Greenwich-street, was found in Chatham-street suffering from a severe cut in the head received in a fight with unknown men....CHARLES STEBBET, a boy, died suddenly on Sunday evening at No. 103 Second-street from the effect of swallowing a copper cent.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW TRUANT HOME.—The Committee of the Common Council who have been for some time engaged in an arduous search for a site on which to erect a truant home, have at length fallen upon what they recommend as a pleasant place—a plot of thirteen acres, the property of HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, situated near the railroad in New-Utrecht, which they can purchase for the sum of $10,000. The Committee think the ground could be made self-supporting. The matter was laid over for two weeks, when the Board of Aldermen will be more likely to be anxious in relation to matters of the rustic order.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths from all causes in Brooklyn last week was 134, a decrease of 16 from the number of the previous week. Of this number 64 were children under 10 years of age. The diseases which captured the greatest numbers were: Consumption, 16; disease of the brain, 10; disease of the heart, 8; convulsions, 9. The Wards in which death reaped the greatest harvest were the Sixth, 16; the Sixteenth, 14; the Tenth, 12; the Ninth, 10; the Twelfth, 10, and the Thirteenth 9.

CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Afternoon concerts take place every Monday at Mr. BEECHER'S church in Brooklyn. Mr. MULLER presides at the organ. Miss NEWBOULD, of this city, a young lady who has lately entered the musical profession, made her appearance there yesterday and sang two pieces, both of which were warmly encored. Her voice is a very pure, rich and powerful soprano, and took the audience by surprise. She was invited to sing there again next Monday.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. GILBERT, of No. 396 Carleton-avenue, and his wife and children, were riding in their carriage, and, as they were passing the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, a Hudson-avenue car collided with the carriage, dashing it to pieces. Fortunately none of the family of Mr. GILBERT sustained serious injury. Mrs. GILBERT received a slight bruise on the foot.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, CHARLES SIMPSON, a man about 25 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in Butler-a reet, suffering from the effects of severe wounds which had been inflicted by some parties who had assaulted him at the corner of Butler and Hoyt streets. He was cared for by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct, and Officer LAYTON conveyed him to the Long Island Hospital.

DROWNED WHILE FIGHTING.—SAMUEL MILLER and JOHN MURTAGH got into a fight on Sunday night on board the sloop *Helen*, Capt. ROWLAND, while opposite Greenpoint, and MURTAGH fell overboard and was drowned in consequence. The crew of the sloop were arrested and locked up to appear as witnesses at the Coroner's inquest. The body of MURTAGH was recovered yesterday.

MAD DOGS.—Sick, half-starved dogs seem to have undisturbed possession of the streets of the Eastern District. Yesterday a rabid brute attacked and bit a little girl named LIZZIE POOLE, whose parents reside at No. 4 Ainslie-street. The dog was shot by Officer LA ROY, and the child was taken to its home.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARY AUB, residing at No. 80 Scholes-street, E. D., yesterday committed suicide by hanging. Deceased was a native of Germany,

has resigned the Presidency of the Gallatin National Bank. The Cashier, Mr. TAPPAN, has been made President to succeed him. Mr. GALLATIN retires from service in the Bank, after a continuous devotion to its interests of nearly thirty years. He succeeded his father, Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, the distinguished financier of 1812-16, and the founder of the Bank in 1839.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., cash, on the stock, free of Government tax, payable July 17, the books closing June 30. The Company have also declared the usual 3½ ₱ cent. interest dividend on the third mortgage bonds, less Government tax, payable also July 17, at WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.'s.

The Great Western (Mutual) Marine Insurance Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend on the fixed capital of the Company of 3½ ₱ cent., payable, free of Government tax, on and after Wednesday next, July 1.

Dispatches have been received in this City, announcing that an additional section of twenty miles has been accepted by the Government Commissioners, upon the Union Pacific Railroad, making a total distance of 660 miles of the road now in actual operation. The work of construction is being pushed forward very vigorously. The first mortgage bonds of the Company are meeting with a ready sale in this market at the advanced price of 102 ₱ cent., at which rate the bonds yield interest at the rate of nearly 5.90 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, in coin, or, with gold at 140, equal to about 8½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum in currency.

The Howard Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st, in relation to the special tax of hotel-keepers, was duly received. I reply that, under the ruling of the office, hotel-keepers are held liable to special tax from the first day of the month in which they engage in business as such, without their taking into consideration the amount of their respective gross receipts, unless the Assessor shall be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that the gross receipts of any proprietor of a hotel will not exceed $1,000 annually, in which case no assessment need be made. But when the special tax has been paid, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Assessor at the end of the special tax year that the liability has been incurred, he will assist the tax payer to prepare a claim for the refunding of the tax paid.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

H. V. REDFIELD, Esq., Jasper, Tenn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S first Mortgage Gold Bonds offer special inducements to investors.

They pay over seven per cent. interest in gold coin, free of Government tax, equal, at present price of gold, to over 11 per cent. in currency.

They have fifty years to run.

They give the holder the option to receive his interest either in New-York or London.

They are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling; and the principal, as well as the interest, is payable in gold coin.

The bonds are amply secured on two hundred miles of railroad equal in value to any line of equal length in the West, and upon more than twenty thousand acres of choice coal lands, worth, on the completion of the road, from $30 to $50 per acre.

The line passes through a district of Illinois which in population, in the amount and variety of its productions, in the extent and value of its water power and in its railroad facilities, is among the largest and most profitable business of a railroad, is equal to any in the State.

The Company, like the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, combines with its ordinary operation the business of mining and selling coal. More than 1,000 miles of railroad and the population of more than 40,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from the mines of the Company far more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

This road is not under the necessity of creating a business for its own support; a present and most urgent demand exists for all the coal the Company can produce. The supply in the Company's mines awaiting the opening of the division now under construction is practically inexhaustible.

Every dollar realized from the bonds and from a large stock subscription is expended upon the property.

The enterprise is in the hands of able and experienced men who have had the handling of considerable. Twenty-five miles are now ready for the rails and the whole division between the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads, at which will give an outlet for the coal from the Company's mines, will be completed by Jan. 1, 1869.

The bonds are for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau-sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	.....	Rye, bushels.	.....
Flour, bbls.	9,591	Malt, bushels.	13,560
Flour, bags	2,925	Peas, bushels.	.....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,450	Pork, bbls.	28
Cornmeal, bags	.....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	10
Wheat, bushels	33,070	Lard, pkgs.	270
Corn, bushels	55,445	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	.....
Rye, bushels	.....	Tallow, pkgs.	.....
Oats, bushels	68,495	Petroleum, bbls.	870

ASHES—Continue inactive and heavy at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10@$10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at about previous prices, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Mocha, 25c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½@12½c., in bond; Santos, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet to-day, but prices have been well maintained. The offerings of all grades have been quite moderate, particularly of grades from low middling up. Sales have been reported to-day of 175 bales, including 620 bales to spinners and 355 bales to speculators, the market closing strong.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	U. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27	27¼	27¼@27½
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼@28½
Low Middling	30	30¼	30¼@30½
Middling	31½	31¾	32 @32¼
Good Middling	32½	32¾	33 @33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts last week	3,122
Receipts preceding week	3,657
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	363,107
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	688,829
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Tuesday	311
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	213,988
Exports since Sept. 1	367,279
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	475,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868 2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 1,161,000
Receipts same time 1866-7 1,805,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,331,982
Receipts preceding cotton year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 1,653,000
Exports same time 1866-7 1,420,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 117,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867 230,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day, though prices, especially for old Flour, have been quoted partially lower; in the instance of common brands fully 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 30; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 70@$8 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 60@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 30
Extra State	7 70@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 65@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 bbls., at $8 75@$10 25 for very poor to fair, and $10 25@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been in limited demand at reduced prices; sales have been reported of 1,150 sacks at $10@$12 70 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues quite heavy at $8@$10 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 75 for Western, $6 for Marsh's Calorie, $5 50 @$5 75 for City, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more freely dealt in, but at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 60@$2 62½; Amber Western (Winter) at $2 41; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $2; No. 3 Spring on private terms; White Southern at $2 60@$2 70, and White California at $2 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active since our last, but at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 131,000 bushels at 98c.@$1 03½ for poor to prime new mixed Western, chiefly at $1, for steamer quality; $1 05 for very choice high mixed do.; $1 07½@$1 08 for White Western; $1 09 for Yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have been neglected and nominal. Oat Beans, Malt, sales remained to the amount of 11,000 bushels at $2 35@$2 40 ₱ bushel. Oats have again declined materially on a less active market; sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels Western at 80½c.@81½c. in store and afloat, nearly all at 81c.@81½c. ₱ bushel, afloat. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours, ending 10 A. M., June 27, 1868: W. W. Allen, Buffalo, corn; Norman, Buffalo, corn; Don Patterson, Buffalo, oats and vinegar; Jefferson Collins, Buffalo, corn; Rudolph, Oswego, wheat; Washington, Buffalo, corn; A. W. Knettler, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo, corn; Margie O'Rourke, Buffalo, oats; Nellie & George, Buffalo, corn; Honsatonic, Buffalo, corn; James Bradley, Buffalo, corn; James Bailey, Buffalo, corn; Henry L. Fish, Buffalo, oats; George Ingalls, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Lute Finley, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses June 29, 1868:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	691,385	Barley	581
Corn	1,121,758	Malt	37,517
Oats	674,427	Peas	55,492
Rye	37,400		

HAY—North River Bale has been in better request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c. @30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fancy, 20c.@25c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@ 55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 75; Strained at $2 90@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$5 25; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Whale at 82c.@88c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed at $1 07@$1 10; Olive, $2 @$2 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in request; and steady at 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@33½c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@35c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $27 85@ 28 10, closing at $27 87 cash for New Western Mess; $27 75 @$28, chiefly at $28, for old Mess; $24@24 25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess; and $22 50@ $23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, sailer September, at $28 37 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at former rates. Sales equal to 168 pkgs. at 15¾c.@17c. for Hams, 19c. for Pickled do., and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is quiet and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@17¾c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16¾c. for prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues very quiet at $15@ $20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$23 for Extra do.; and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$38, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in more demand at $25@$35 for State and Western, ₱ bbl. Sales, 240 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand. Cheese continues in request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.	
Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30 @35
State, firkins, ₱ lb	34 @36
State, half-bbls., tubs, ₱ lb	34 @36
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb	29 @31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb	26 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	28 @31
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb	26 @30
OLD CROP CHEESE.	
Factory and Farm, first quality, ₱ lb	15 @16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ₱ lb	12 @14
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12 @15
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	14½@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	13½@14½
Farm Dairies, fancy quality, ₱ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	9 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 770 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@11¾c., and 1,090 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12¾c. for Refined. Refined Sugars are in rather more demand at from 14c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 51,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@ 12¾c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17¾c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 37,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 45,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, part at 5½d. ₱ bushel. Market firmer.

The Secretary of War.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 27.

The following, received here yesterday, only serves to confirm us in the opinion that we have always held as to the kindly and liberal disposition of the late Commandant of this Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1868.

Mr. R. A. Williams, Agent Virginia Horticultural and Pomological Society:

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find $10, subscription to your society.

Enclosed, certificates of membership to the Secretary of War, at War Department. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RATHBONE, A. D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, and would assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; reference from last employer. Apply at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a small family; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid or to mind children and do plain sewing; good reference if required. Inquire at No. 609 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED,—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation during the Summer months for a competent lady's maid; can make dresses, dress hair, &c.; is willing to do light housework; the best references. Apply at No. 27 West 22d-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, pastry, and is a good baker. The most unexceptionable reference can be shown. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; the very best four years' City reference; will go to the country if employer thoroughly understands her business; will go to the country. Apply at No. 232 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, all sorts of kinds, young girls for chambermaids, housework, nurses. As country or City, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; is a Roman Catholic; no objection to the country; first-class reference given. Call for two days at No. 45 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; can give the best City reference from last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress in a private family; is worthy and looking after; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION BY a strong, healthy, young woman, aged 23, with a plentiful supply of milk; she is sober, honest and trustworthy; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 247 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or take care of children; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days Call at No. 403 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer, a situation; is a good bread maker; would assist in the dairy. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN COUNTRY OR City, by a laundress who does French fluting, clear starching, &c.; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands milk, butter, &c., a situation in country or City; is a good bread and cake maker, and will assist with coarse washing. Apply at 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d-st., in the private coachhouse.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to attend a baking, confectionary or lunch counter; understands the business thoroughly; has the best City references. Call or address 409 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 24 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; HAS four years of the best recommendation from her last place. Can be seen the first three days at No. 624 6th-av., between 39th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a small American family, to do general housework. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 108 East 35th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family; has good City reference. No. 43 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 153 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., corner 29th-st., may be found a large number of very desirable first-class servants, Protestants and Catholics, such as cooks, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses and girls for housework, for City and country.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself useful; wife to cook; understand their business thoroughly, and well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as man-servant in a strictly-private family; good instructions and good character; best references in the City. Apply at Bureau's school, No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman in either City or country with a private family; he would be found willing and obliging, and can give a good long reference from his last employer. Address A. M., No. 28 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman, who has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; best reference given from last employer. Address A. M., No. 28 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS good working gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook, and makes first-class bread and butter; also would assist with washing if required. Address R. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business; good reference to his present employer, Mr. F., at drugstore corner 22d-st and Broadway, for four days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; knows his business thoroughly; first-class groom and driver; sober, honest and obliging; can be highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom, and to assist in the garden; will try to make himself useful; good City reference. Call or address ANDREWS, No. 20 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, by a single man of first-class practical abilities in both departments. Address G., Horticulturist, No. 276 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address M. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman and his wife as coachman and cook; the best City references given. Inquire at No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman, who understands his duties thoroughly; also, well experienced in the care of fast horses. Address MARTIN, 17 East 33th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business: is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 1,262 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN RESPECTable young English man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; the best of references; country preferred. Address C. D. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has six years' City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and to take care of a small garden, at low wages. Address W. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO learn carriage trimming. Apply at No. 135 6th-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO procure a coachman, can find him by applying at Brewster & Co's Warerooms, corner 5th-av. and 44th-st, until engaged.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the Pacific States, and open an office in California and supply sub-agents in every county in that State. Revolving Bodge Maps of Europe and America; with the 4,000 county colored Map of the United States on the back, issued to-day and to-morrow, of every county, township and city in the land, with Lloyd's Patent Reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is 64x84 inches large, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers; cost $25 each. Sells readily at $15 each. Also, Bodge's Map of South America, Cuba, Europe, &c. $10 a copy can be got for these great maps. Send for circular, terms, &c. Twenty new maps under way. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO AID IN THE CARE OF CHILdren, a middle-aged woman who has the requisites of maternal experience, health, firmness, love, patience, and other qualities. Any one who can bring a satisfactory testimonial from her City pastor, may apply for the next three days at No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE BEST SITUATIONS AND highest wages paid; $25 ready for a cook; also for a first-class laundress; also waitresses, nurses, lady's maid, housework, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—TWO LAUNDRESSES, TO DO THE laundry work of a private family in the country; they must understand fluting and the use of a mangle. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 106 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., after 2 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; must be a good cook and willing to do a little washing. Apply at No. 122 5th-av., Tuesday, below 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS milking and the care of horse and cow, to go 30 miles in New-Jersey. Apply to Mr. FISK'S, No. 38 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, one who understands the care of graperies, greenhouses, &c. Apply at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, two office boys, residing with their parents. Address Post Office Box No. 2,322, with name, residence and reference in own handwriting.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED.—ONE who understands baking and has good City recommendations. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, Broadway and 76th-st.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL TO DO GEneral housework. Apply at No. 826 Greenwich-st. References required.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.

9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give parties due attention we desire.

W. R. SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.
Trade mark for past 12 years—Funston & Scofield.

FIREWORKS!

NEW-YORK LABORATORY FOR THE SALE OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Fire crackers, torpedoes, colored fires, &c. Exhibition pieces of various designs. Orders promptly attended to.
M. BENNETT, No. 190 Front-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRA LARGE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place,

Between Murray and Barclay sts.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868,

We will positively close out a large number of Eastern and City invoices of prime Summer Goods.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer (late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.).

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASS, &c.—BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st., from rosewood parlor suites in gold and crimson damask, curtains to match; fine French plate pier mirrors and cornices, marble-top centre and fancy tables, very fine walnut and oak dining room furniture, bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, book-cases, library table, fine oil paintings and engravings, rich china and cut glassware, Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also,
About 1,000 volumes books.
The whole to be peremptorily sold to pay storage and charges.
By order A. L. Batterson.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of the mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plans and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

[OFFICIAL.]
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the machinery, fixtures and tools belonging to Bernhard Goldschmidt, and now contained in and upon the premises Nos. 42 and 44 Mott-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and duly assessed and returned to this office for collection.

The property, consisting of all the machinery and apparatus, and its adjuncts, necessary for the operation of a brewery, will be sold at public auction, upon the premises, on the 6th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

[OFFICIAL.]
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "S," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 19, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence of the late Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. Location healthy, only within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the owner, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two acres of land at West New-Rochelle, three minutes from the depot; house two story and attic, frame, filled in with brick, 55 by about 40 feet deep, with gas, bath, water, and all the modern conveniences of city house; also, laundry, stables and carriage-house, very fine garden, large quantities of choice fruit trees in full bearing; also small fruit and vegetables. This place has been occupied by the present owner for fourteen years and the greatest care has been taken to make it one of the most desirable of country houses without regard to expense. Immediate possession given. Terms easy.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of elegant household furniture, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, parlor suites, side-boards, extension tables, buffets, card tables, centre tables, dining and chamber suites, bookcases, dining chairs, &c. Also, office furniture, desks, stools. Also, to close a partnership, a fine line of whisky, gin, Jamaica rum, fine sherry, port, Madeira, canned fruits, &c., &c.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

GREENPOINT WATER-FRONT ON NEWTOWN CREEK TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

By direction of Requier & Thomson, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, PHELPS, PAGE & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., will SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plans and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

The balance of the wines, &c., unsold on the 18th, comprising champagnes, Brandenburg clarets, brandies, &c., together with a choice reserved stock, comprising Moreno and Gondola wine, in fine condition; fine Jamaica rum, March & Benson's madeira of 1850, Hennessey's 1848, and City Hotel brandy, Beyerman's Otard dig., & Co. P. dig., &c. &c. Favorite brand cigars.

The goods are all first-class, and will be sold without reserve, to close the concern.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

For account of C. W. Rouse, to pay charges and expenses, 11,500 cigars, viz.: D'Orleans, Santiago, R. Barns, Regalia, Havana, loose cigars; two cases, two barrels, and five sacks cuttings and scraps, and two patent cigar machines, without reserve.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rand, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Lingham, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Gray, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FROLIC OF FAIRIES, MANIAC LOVER, and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
CHEVALIER and THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAW. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The delay in the transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States is represented as wholly accidental. It is intended that Santa Cruz shall also be disposed of.

The First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington has been recalled, to be accredited to England in the same capacity.

The *Swatara* arrived at Hamburg on Sunday.

CONGRESS.

A petition, signed by Prof. AGASSIZ and Professors of Harvard College, was presented in the Senate yesterday, protesting against the ratification by Congress of the legislation of the California Legislature in regard to the Yo Semite Valley. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably the bill providing for the withdrawal, on the 1st of January next, of the Freedmen's Bureau from all States entitled to representation, preserving only the educational branch in such States as may seem necessary. After some discussion the Senate passed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall be or may be in default in the payment of principal or interest on its stocks or bonds, held by the United States in trust, to withhold so much thereof as may be necessary of any money due by the United States to said State, to be applied to the payment of such principal and interest. The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed as it came from the House. The bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State Courts to the United States Courts was debated at considerable length and then laid aside for the consideration of the bill to establish rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States. The Civil Appropriation bill gave rise to a lengthy debate, but, without disposing of it, the Senate took a recess till evening. The bill to revise the army regulations was discussed at the evening session and variously amended. Without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions for reference only were introduced in the House under the call of States and appropriately referred. Under the operation of the previous question, a joint resolution was passed extending the time for the commencement of the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years from the 2d of July, 1868, requiring the building of one hundred miles per year thereafter, and the completion of the whole line by July 4, 1877. Mr. COBB offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least 10 per cent. on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States. The House refused to second the previous question, or to lay the resolution on the table. After some debate the resolution was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 54. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to removals of revenue officers. The Committee on Appropriations reported the Deficiency bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday. The remainder of the session was consumed in debate on the bill making appropriations for River and Harbor improvements. Without disposing of it the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Senate Finance Committee on Saturday reported against the confirmation of PERRY FULLER as the head of the Revenue Bureau, and it is conceded that he will be rejected by the Senate. His friends say that, at his own request, the President will withdraw his name.

The Vermont Republicans will hold their State Convention, to nominate State officers and electors, in Burlington, to-morrow.

Nearly one thousand workmen in the quarries at Portland, Conn., struck on Friday last, but they recommenced work yesterday morning. Their demand for $2 50 per day was acceded to, but the quarry owners refused to comply with the further demand that the workmen should be discharged at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. A compromise was effected by this arrangement.

A Mrs. CRANE, of Charlestown, Mass., died suddenly a week ago, and subsequent examination revealed the fact that her death was caused by violence. Her husband, JOHN CRANE, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her.

JOHN COLE, of Warrenburg, Ohio, formerly a sailor on the lakes, on Saturday, murdered his two step-sons, named QUAILE, with a butcher-knife. The local authorities were unable to effect his arrest, and he was finally captured by officers sent out from Cleveland.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has issued orders directing the proper authorities to extend appropriate honors to the remains of Rear-Admiral FELL and Lieutenant-Commanders REED and MCKENZIE. The funeral ceremonies will take place in Boston to-day.

Miss LAURA SCHAFFER, daughter of Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHAFFER, an old citizen of Alexandria, Va., while going down stairs on Saturday evening with a coal oil lamp in her hand, caught her heel in the step and was precipitated to the bottom. The lamp was broken, and the oil taking fire, soon wrapped her in flames, and she sustained injuries from which she died in a few hours. Soon after CHARLES THOMSON, a young man to whom she was betrothed, rendered frantic by the shock, shot himself through the right temple.

The trial of EDWARD DEEMS in Baltimore on an indictment charging him with having murdered ANTHONY TOLAND on the night of the 4th of November last, which began on Monday last, was concluded on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Miss CAROLINE F. STURGEON, about twenty-two years of age, of Baltimore, was so badly burned on Sunday morning by her clothes accidentally taking fire, that she died in the afternoon.

Mr. COLUMBUS ALEXANDER on Saturday recovered $10,809 61 damages in a suit brought against JOHN J. DANEKER, former Sheriff, and his bondsmen, for failure to serve a writ of attachment until after its return day.

A Boston jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $10,000 against the New-York and Norwich Transportation Company, and in favor of Dr. JOHN FLINT, who lost a leg in consequence of being shot by a soldier while on board of one of the Company's steamboats.

Gen. CANBY has offered a reward of $5,000 for the assassins of SOLOMON G. W. DILL, who was murdered in Kershaw District, S. C., on the evening of the 4th inst.

It is reported that CHARLES THORPE, of Bridgeport, Conn., is confined at hard labor in a California jail, under conviction as a deserter from the United States army, by the name of CHARLES DAVIS. The man who swore that THORPE was DAVIS got $30 reward, and THORPE supposes that was the inducement for his arrest and conviction.

On Sunday, 21st inst., a party of twenty-five negroes started from Burgess' Mill, on the Satilla River, in a small sail-boat, to attend a meeting at Jeffersonton, Ga. On the way the boat, through mismanagement, capsized, and nineteen of the party were drowned. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat until help arrived. Of those drowned eleven were men, the rest women and children.

The Board of Regents of the Wisconsin State University have established a Law Department, with J. H. CARPENTER, Esq., as Dean. The three Judges of the State Supreme Court serve without compensation. A plan of military instruction was also adopted, and drills on three days in each week prescribed.

Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, the President elect of Princeton College, will be inaugurated about the 1st of September. He has written that he expects to be able to reach this country by that time.

The house of Mr. JOHN DISBOROUGH, at Newtown, N. J., was entered by burglars and robbed of $3,500 early on Saturday morning. Of this amount $3,200 was in Government bonds, and $300 in money.

The inaugural ceremonies of the Schuetzenfest, yesterday, were conducted with great *éclat*. The procession was a very large and imposing affair, and was witnessed by thousands of people. At Jones' Wood, in the afternoon, over 80,000 people were assembled, and the remainder of the day was passed in festivities most germain to the nationality of those who participated in them.

A well-attended meeting of the United States Indian Commission was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. H. W. BEECHER and Mr. WOLFE, of Colorado.

Another organization, under the title of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was formed last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue. A committee of five was appointed to nominate officers, and after an address by Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS the meeting adjourned.

The old Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and without transacting any public business adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to appropriate $30,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July. The Corporation Counsel was requested to give his opinion as to whether the acts of the old Board of Councilmen are valid up to the present time. It was resolved to provide a prize worth $250 for the American Marksmen's Association.

ELLEN MCBRIDE was found dead in her room yesterday, at No. 127 East Houston-street. As death is supposed to be the result of violence inflicted by PATRICK S. FLYNN, who lived with her, he has been arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police to await the action of Coroner FLYNN.

A large audience was present last evening in the College Hall, West Sixteenth-street, upon the occasion of the Commencement exercises of the College of St. Francis Xavier. Archbishop MCCLOSKY was present. A large number of diplomas and several valuable prizes were distributed.

Last evening the Bricklayers' Union held a meeting at Millmann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Remarks were made by Mr. COOGAN, Mr. DELANCY, Mr. M. J. REYNOLDS and others. The impression prevailed that the master masons would shortly succumb to the demands of the journeymen.

Coroner KEENAN concluded his investigation in the case of the recent fire-engine explosion, obtaining some additional evidence. The jury rendered a vervict of mismanagement on the part of PATRICK W. HAND.

Cotton was in moderate request yesterday at about previous prices. Breadstuffs were generally lower, and less active as a rule. Provisions were quiet; Pork and Lard were cheaper. Groceries were inactive. The freight market was firmer, with rather more activity in the line of Grain shipments.

Beef cattle were selling unusually slow yesterday. Receipts of fair bullocks were too heavy for the requirements of the trade. Drovers and brokers complained bitterly of a dull market. Very few cattle were sold for over 16c. Occasionally a few selected bullocks were taken at 16¼c.@16¾c. ℔ lb., net weight. Fair droves were sold at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prices are still declining. Sheep are heavy, with depressed prices. The usual selling prices are between 4c.@6¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. Occasionally a few choice sheep were sold for 7c. ℔ lb., and a small number fetched 7¾c. ℔ lb.; yet the great majority of sales ranged at about 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. The demand for sheep is very indifferent, at depressed prices. The receipts of live hogs are moderately large, with yielding prices. Trade is exceedingly slow. Prices are easy, at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few live hogs are sold for more than 9c. ℔ lb. Dressed hogs sell slowly at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., with only a moderate demand. Common and rough animals sell for less than these quotations.

Taxing Government Bonds.

Messrs. BUTLER and COBB, and the Republicans who voted with them, yesterday, for a resolution favoring the imposition of a tax of "at least ten per cent." on the interest of the national bonds, have adopted a questionable method of serving their party.

The Chicago platform affirms broad and just principles in regard to the debt and the manner of obtaining relief from its excessive burdens. It recognizes "the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest whenever it can be honestly done," but it suggests, as the condition precedent of this or any other relief, the improvement of the public credit.

"That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

So also in reference to taxation, which, in the judgment of the Convention, "should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Before and above all other considerations, the maintenance inviolate of the country's contract with its creditors, is made the duty and policy of the Republican organization. On these pledges GRANT and COLFAX were nominated, and they are not the least of the candidates' claims to support.

Nevertheless, BUTLER, COBB & Co., while professing solicitude for the success of the Republican ticket, begin the campaign by repudiating one of the strongest planks of the Republican platform. The party is solemnly committed to the preservation of the national faith, and they start with an unblushing violation of a condition on which the bonds were issued. The party proposes to lighten burdens by inspiring in the public mind a confidence that shall render feasible the issue of other bonds at a lower rate of interest; and these men frustrate the intention by proclaiming war upon all holders of bonds. If the aim be to damage the party, the proposition is right. Or if the purpose is to shake public faith in the integrity of the Government, to alarm the bondholder and depreciate the market value of his securities, the propesition is intelligible and effective. It is as mischievous in its inception and in its tendency as the most determined enemy of the Republican Party could desire.

Moreover, the mischief is gratuitous. The resolution will come to naught. There is no more chance of its being effective this session, than of Mr. BUTLER's proving himself a safe adviser of the party with which he is associated. Its introduction distracts the party, damages the public credit, and demonstrates the wantonness of demagogusim in a manner more favorable to PENDLETON than GRANT.

The Modus Operandi.

The injunction against counting chickens before they are hatched does not deter the opponents of reconstruction from discussing the manner of its overthrow. They consider victory so sure that they feel it incumbent on them to determine how the fruits of victory may be most effectually secured. The *World* remonstrates in vain. In vain it contends that when the process of reconstruction shall be completed, and the States reinvested with representation in Congress, the power of the Supreme Court to interfere will be at an end. Again and again it appeals to the decision in the Dorr case, and as a clincher, in reply to Mr. G. T. CURTIS, reproduces the following passage from Chief Justice TANEY's opinion:

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is established or not. *And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character,* IS RECOGNIZED BY THE PROPER CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY. AND ITS DECISION IS BINDING UPON EVERY OTHER DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, *and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal.*"

To any rational man this dictum of TANEY would be conclusive against the expectation of help from the Supreme Court. But the Southerners who propose to dictate the Democratic platform, and the Northerners who are willing to meet and help them, are not rational. They take counsel of their passions, not their intelligence, and agree that in some manner, by some means, the work of Congress shall be undone. Through what agencies and how?

By white nerve and strength, say the identical fire-eaters who eight years ago broke up the Democratic Party at Charleston. The war has wrought no change in them. They are the same self-opinionated, arrogant, reckless advocates of Southern supremacy who then demanded the surrender and subserviency of the North. Thus, commenting on an article of the TIMES, one of the editors of the Charleston *Mercury*, over his own signature, threatens negro disfranchisement by sheer force.

"Verily the TIMES and its compeers have strangely orgotton the calibre of the Southern men they met in the late war! Is it men like these, that are going to stand up dumb and passive, like yoked oxen, to be driven at will by negro slaves? To be dominated over by black barbarians? to be legislated out of their property by ignorant savages? to submit to an armed negro militia? to negro public officers and jurors, and judges, and all the nameless horrors of mongrelization and miscegenation? * * And, it may as well be said now, and may as well be realized now, as at any future time, that the people of the South *don't intend* to remain under negro domination. You will have to quadruple Irelands for a hundred years to come, to hold down with the gibbet and the bayonet, before that people will pass under the yoke of negro slaves. The matter had just as well be looked in the face, squarely and calmly."

This, however, is mere vaporing. It does not solve the problem, but, on the contrary, darkens its complications. Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, in the Mobile *Register*, is a little more specific. Here are his statement of the question and his answer:

"How can the white men of the South get control of their State Governments without dividing the negro vote? We answer, by ignoring it as null and void, and 'a sum of villanies' as you admit it to be. Stick to your doctrine of Federal non-intervention; let us know that you will not, as the NEW-YORK TIMES says you will, send the army down to settle our domestic disputes and turn the scale in the contest of the white men with black scalawags, by the Federal sword. Keep your hands off, give us 'non-intervention,' and we shall not trouble you to destroy the Radical majority in the Senate, nor to violate, but only to hold sacred your dogma of non-interference, and then we will adjust this matter on a white man's basis of lawful political power, and we will restore our abolished State Governments, and yet will make no attempt to 'divide the negro vote.' As revolution, tyranny and the sword have overturned our white governments, we will, by a bloodless revolution and by the force of white blood and white energy, reinstate them, and send to your Congress the true and lawful representatives of these States. The process might be personally inconvenient to a few interloping foreign scalawags and office holders under the Omnibus wholesale manufacture of States, but it would not cost the life of a black man, or do aught but redound to his benefit. Let the incoming Democratic Administration only agree to keep its hands off, and we shall soon show which and what are the *de facto* governments in the Southern States, and then there will be no Rhode Island Dorr precedents to disturb the scales of the Supreme Court when they come to weigh out justice to the people against lawless tyranny and usurpation."

There can be no misapprehending Mr. FORSYTH's meaning. "Hands off" is the result he anticipates from Democratic success. He would have Mr. BUCHANAN's passive attitude repeated by the next President and sustained by the next House. *Then*, in his judgment, the course will be clear. The white men of the South will take the law into their own hands, overturn the new Governments, disfranchise the blacks, and play havoc with reconstruction generally. A process of revolution, beginning with anarchy, is what the Southern extremists propose, as the means of regaining control.

Are the Northern Democrats prepared to ratify the bargain? Are they ready to help the Southern game by using the power of a Democratic Administration on the side of another rebellion? The *World* avoids a commital on the subject, though declaring that after the withdrawal of Federal troops the reconstructed governments will tumble to pieces. To satisfy the Southern temper, our contemporary ought to declare that they shall be violently upset—a Democratic Administration looking on complacently.

The leading Pendleton organ—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—does so declare, explicitly, in the subjoined propositions, upon which, it asserts, "the Democracy are a complete unit:"

"1. This was intended to be, and must always remain, a white man's Government. None but white men must vote or hold office.

2. Negro suffrage has been imposed upon the States of the South by gross and scandalous usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, and it cannot exist without a continuance of that Federal usurpation. The Democracy will not allow that continuance, but will leave the matter to be settled *by the white voters of every State, and by no other people.* It must be settled in the Southern States, as it is settled in the Northern, by the votes of the whites alone.

3. *Every means of coercion upon the white people, to force them to have negro suffrage, will be forthwith stopped and declared illegal, as soon as the Democrats are in power.*"

That is to say, Mr. PENDLETON and his friends—in this matter comprising, we doubt not, ninety-nine-hundredths of the party—are prepared to do precisely what the Southern extremists desire. The *World* protests that, "in case of a domestic insurrection against the Government of a State, the laws make it" the President's "duty to aid in its suppression by the employment of military force." But the Pendletons of the Democracy overcome the objection by repudiating the doctrine of the Supreme Court, and promising to recognize only the Governments which the Southern whites may set up by the means indicated. Says the *Enquirer:*

"Each House of Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members. The next Democratic House of Representatives, in case of a contest, will recognize, and only recognize, such members as come there under legal State Constitutions, and that have been adopted by the free consent of the white people of the State."

The programme, then, is tolerably well defined. Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats are not very widely separated, after all. Each section of the party sees its way to the overthrow of reconstruction, without infringing Democratic principles. Another rebellion is the price which the country is to be asked to pay for the privilege of electing a Democratic President!

Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

Mr. WILSON's Army bill, which is attracting some diversity of comment in military circles, is really less of a new proposition than a compilation. It is, as its title declares, a bill for the organization, government and payment of the army; but it retains substantially the old provisions on each of these subjects, with perhaps some new features of detail and arrangement, such as method and expediency suggest. It is, therefore, to be regarded chiefly as a praiseworthy attempt to codify the military statutes already existing, rather than as anything new or startling. Much of our military legislation for the last two years has been done in piecemeal fashion, new provisions being made for the exigencies of the particular case, and designed to bridge over, as it were, the interval between the war and the permanent peace establishment of the future. This heterogeneous legislation Mr. WILSON's bill now collects and systematizes, and presents under the form of a single act of Congress.

The merit of this bill is, therefore, that if Congress does not choose to disturb the existing composition of the army until next winter, its legislation hitherto will be rearranged in proper shape, while some little amendatory provisions will be enacted without exciting, probably, much discussion. On the other hand, if Congress wishes during the present session to reorganize the army, and to reduce it once more, as, probably, sooner or later it will do, then Mr. WILSON's bill gives a clear idea of just about how the army stands, or should stand, now. From that clear idea it will be easy to work, amending the bill as may seem best.

The three great points for discussion in the new army scheme, will be, probably, its numbers, its system of general officers and staff departments, and the army pay. Regarding the first, there is little doubt that the organization will be reduced, not only by establishing the minimum company organization as the permanent one, in time of peace, but also by reducing the number of regiments. Mr. WILSON's bill leaves this number (for, as we have observed, it makes no fundamental changes) where it is now, namely, at sixty regiments, forty-five of infantry, ten of cavalry, and five of artillery. It is probable that at no distant day we shall see this force reduced to forty regiments at most. The thousand Indian scouts will undoubtedly be retained, as they have thoroughly proved their excellence and efficiency, and the testimony of army officers on the plains thus far is unanimous in favor of their continuance. Besides, they may be discharged at the discretion of the department commander.

Mr. WILSON's bill provides that each infantry company shall consist of fifty privates, (which number the President may order at his discretion to be increased to one hundred) three commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, two artificers, two musicians and a wagoner. This composition, sanctioned by experience, will doubtless be established. The cavalry troops will contain from sixty to seventy-eight privates each, with officers, &c., proportioned, and the batteries of artillery a maximum of 122 privates, the actual number being subject to the President's discretion.

The various staff corps and forces will probably remain substantially as at present—quartermaster, subsistence, engineer, ordnance, medical, paymasters' corps, and the rest—with, perhaps, some slight reduction. But, though some subordinates and much clerical help may in time be dispensed with, it requires as thoroughly organized staff departments for an army of 20,000 men as for one of 40,000.

Mr. WILSON provides that the general officers of the army shall consist, as now, of one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. Undoubtedly, if this bill is to be discussed at all, the provision for the continuance of the rank of General (especially in view of the probable elevation of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency) will be hotly debated. Mr. WILSON's object is evidently to let the question stand for the present as it does now, leaving Congress to take the responsibility of changing it.

With regard to the pay of the army officers, it should be observed that the famous thirty-three and one-third per cent. is an addition which the obvious necessities of the times prompted; and if Congress renews it at the present session it will not be raising the pay, but merely continuing that which it authorized in times no harder than these of to-day. With the additional third, the pay of officers is not too high for gentlemen of their skill and education, as compared with the earnings of their equals in other callings.

A New and Good Society.

A considerable number of our most prominent philanthropists and clergymen have established an association for the purpose of securing fair play and justice to a class of our American population about whom we never hear anything but evil—the Indians—sometimes called poor, sometimes styled proud, but constantly treated as incorrigibly bad. A great trouble with the Indians has been that they had no one to take their part, to state their case, to give their view of things and their version of the difficulties in which they have been always involved. They have no voice and no newspapers; they publish no military reports of their wars, and give no defence of their conduct to the world. Their deeds are reported by their enemies, who always make them atrocious; their character is depicted by those who have an interest in their extermination—and it is always made hideous. The telegraph is forever sending us accounts of their outrages; but *they* have no telegraph to contradict these reports, or to enable us to form a judgment as to which side was really guilty of the outrage. It is here as in the old fable, where the painter depicted the struggle between man and lion, showing the courage and the triumph to have been with the man, and leading the lion to observe that the facts and inferences would have been otherwise if *he* had been able to paint the picture.

But while we are thus ignorant of the facts about the reports that come to the Press from time to time, we also know that when an investigation has been made of the circumstances in any given case of Indian outrage, it has almost invariably turned out that the *atrocity* was the work of the white man, not of the red. The Government has published volume upon volume of material to this effect. The investigations have been made by committees of Congress, by military commissions and by humane associations; and the facts developed in hundreds of cases have shown that the pale-faced pirates of the Plains were always the aggressors, and that, after their outrages, they have always succeeded in sending forth accounts attributing their own deeds to their victims. Besides these special investigations, we have testimony in the same direction from hundreds of the old settlers on the Plains, who have treated the Indians justly, and have received the same kind of treatment in return.

We have an Indian Bureau, whose duty it is to look after the interests and welfare of the Indians. We have legislation almost every session of Congress about the Indians. The Bureau furnishes its annual report, and makes its exhibit of its expensive labors. It tells something about the supplies that have been furnished to the tribes, and about the accounts received concerning them. But in the meantime, it neither protects them against aggression and assault, nor saves them from expulsion from their so-called reservations, nor does anything worthy of mention for their improvement and civilization. Things go on as ever, or rather go on from bad to worse. And year by year we see our aborigines driven from one point to another; we see them shot down without mercy by cruel and rapacious whites; we see their tribes disappearing, their tents desolate, and their bones strewed over the plains.

The United States Indian Commission has been formed in this City for the purpose of doing something to remedy this state of affairs. The gentlemen who have taken it in hand are possessed of practical as well as humanitarian views. They have as yet no settled line of policy or action. But they propose to do something in behalf of the Indians. They propose to gather facts, to ascertain the best and most practicable means of dealing with them, to enlighten the public, to make themselves heard in Congress, and to secure such legislation, from time to time, as may be found to be wise and beneficent.

The Commission, as will be seen elsewhere, held its first public meeting at the Cooper Institute last night. It indicated intelligent opinion as well as earnest philanthropic feeling, and gave promise of effective work. It can be of immediate service, and we hope will immediately give proof that it understands what to do.

MINOR TOPICS.

These are rather dangerous days for the knaves who have been carrying on their frauds in whiskey and tobacco. Since the conviction of CALLICOT here, and the sentences by Chief-Justice CHASE in Richmond, the Courts all over the country seem to have been awakened to their duty in regard to the suppression of all sorts of crimes relating to the defrauding of the revenue. We hear of convictions, in one place or another, almost daily, for violations of the whisky and tobacco laws. The latest tobacco case in this vicinity was on Friday last, before Judge BLATCHFORD, when a man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Blackwell's Island and a fine of $300, for manufacturing cigars without paying the special tax thereon. This morning, we learn from Philadelphia that six men (whose names are given in the dispatch) were yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $20,000, or each of them to suffer one year in the penitentiary, for removing spirits from a distillery other than a United States bonded warehouse. The news dispatch closes by saying that active efforts have already been begun to induce the President to pardon these convicted culprits. Is it possible that these efforts will succeed after what the revenues of the country have suffered through whisky swindlers? And is it worth while, if all other and better arguments fail, for us to tell Mr. Johnson that his letting of them loose will cost his party tens of thousands of votes?

The *Express* says that the TIMES, in discussing a certain question "makes a wry mouth"—which, we may add, is quite a different matter from the old rye orifice of our cotemporary.

The detestable Fourth of July has already begun. It broke out in this City two or three days ago, and in some spots is already raging with considerable violence. Its symptoms are seen in the explosion of fire-crackers, pistols and so forth, in the streets, and in the projection of dangerous combustibles at the heads and legs of pedestrians. It used to be bad enough to have our wits upset and our lives endangered for one day; but when the Fourth of July lasts for over a week, it becomes an intolerable nuisance that ought to be suppressed—if there is no other way of doing it—by calling out the militia.

The *Evening Post* reports that Gen. ROSECRANS will be the temporary President of the Democratic National Convention on the Fourth of July. We don't know whether this report has been started to defeat the confirmation, by the Senate of his proposed nomination as Minister to Mexico. But it is quite certain that at the time of the recent State election in California Gen. ROSECRANS spoke publicly in support of the Union Party. The Democrats, in their new-born zeal for loyalty, are claiming rather more Union Generals than they own. They lately claimed Gen. CRAWFORD until he repudiated the claim.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE has arrived at Toronto from abroad. If it be convenient, he will be pleased to meet his old *confreres* at the Democratic Convention.

The grand Schuetzenfest yesterday again showed that the Teutons can assemble in untold thousands, enjoy unlimited lager, and yet remain perfectly orderly and sober.

Yesterday we gave news from Yokohama, by way of San Francisco, to the 5th inst. The day before we had news from the same point, by way of Shanghai and London, to the 2d of May. The American-Japanese news was thus a month later than the English-Japanese, showing the advantages we now have over Europe for commercial communication with those parts. Our Pacific steamer was but a few hours over twenty days in coming from Yokohama to San Francisco, and ten days in coming from Hong Kong to Yokohama.

The bill for the discontinuance of the Freedman's Bureau, which has been reported back favorably to the Senate, provides that the Bureau shall be withdrawn on the 1st of next January, from all the Southern States represented in Congress; the Educational Department, however, to be continued until otherwise ordered. We trust the bill will pass both Houses and become law. The Freedman's Bureau has been of incalculable service to the emancipated blacks, and has been an indispensable agency for aiding them in securing their civil rights, in finding work and making terms with employers, in enforcing contracts, in taking the first steps toward mental development through education, and in overcoming the moral debasement which resulted from slavery. It has been managed with ability, economy and success. But the Bureau, as such, can now be dispensed with. The civil rights of the blacks are not only established by law, but are now conceded by the Southern people; they have learned how to obtain employment themselves, and how to make terms with employers; and in general they are able to manage their own affairs to a sufficient extent to dispense with Government assistance. They are a recognized portion of the citizens of each State, with all the rights and franchises of other classes of citizens. It is bad for them in all respects to continue to look for outside assistance in their personal or social concerns. And it is necessary that the over-taxed people of the country should be relieved from the expense required for supporting the machinery of the Freedman's Bureau.

The boss masons had another meeting yesterday about the eight-hours' strike of the bricklayers. They passed a resolution to open an exchange for the employment of such men as are willing to work ten hours per day, and expressed their belief that a large number are opposed to the eight-hours strike, and are anxious to go to work at ten hours per day if they felt sure they would be sustained by the employers against the eight-hour men. The bricklayers can make no objection to this. If one man has a right to strike for eight hours, another must be allowed the equal right to work ten. In the meantime, the building trade, the bricklayers and the interests of industry are all suffering damage by the strike.

The "Public Orator" at Cambridge University, who delivered a Latin oration reciting the claims of Mr. LONGFELLOW to the honorary degree of LL.D., mentioned the authorship of *Enoch Arden* as one of those claims. At least so it appears by the report in the London *Telegraph*. Either the Public Orator, or the *Daily Telegraph*, was unaware of the circumstance that Mr. TENNYSON has heretofore been the putative parent of that absurd marine.

The *World* is exceedingly anxious to know the object of Mr. BURLINGAME's mission—to learn what he desires to accomplish for the Chinese Government that sent him forth. We are sure that these things could not be more explicitly or intelligently stated than they were by Mr. BURLINGAME himself, in the speech he delivered last week in this City. He said that China desired to establish herself in such relations with the governments of the civilized world, that they would not interfere, as they have heretofore done, in her affairs. China (said he) comes with your own international law; she tells you that she is willing to come into relations of accord to it; that she is willing to abide by its provisions; that she is willing to take its obligations for its privileges. She asks you to submit your questions to her, as she proposes to submit her questions to you—to the arbitrament of reason. She wishes no war; she asks of you not to interfere in her internal affairs; she asks that you will respect the neutrality of her waters and the integrity of her territory; she ask you to give to those treaties, which were made under the pressure of war, a generous and Christian construction. He said that there were foreign plotters and intriguers who were constantly seeking to wrong China, to subvert her Government, to deprive her of her legitimate rights, and to thwart the co-operative policy which has received the warm approval of all the great Treaty Powers, and which is cherished by China. His mission is to secure Chinese rights by negotiations with the Governments of Europe and America. We should think this was sufficiently explicit to enlighten the *World*.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY sends us a report that the Democrats talk seriously of putting a plank in their platform, to give suffrage to the educated women of the country worth $250—"thus exalting their mothers, wives and daughters to an even platform with the black men of New-York;" and she thinks that if they should do this, they would "prove themselves more magnanimous than HORACE GREELEY in the Constitutional Convention, with all his boasted talk." We can only say that up to this time we have heard no such report from any other quarter; but we believe that if the sky falls, there will be a chance of catching sky-larks.

The Parliament of King KAMEHAMEHA has, with his consent and approbation, voted a subsidy of $25,000 a year to a steam line between the Sandwich group and San Francisco. There was a report that he is strongly prejudiced against the Americans; but the above fact does not countenance it. The editor of the Hawaii *Advertiser* wrote an article in favor of annexation to the United States and was serenaded for it by the American party. But KAMEHAMEHA is in no mood to extinguish himself and his dynasty by assenting to any such scheme, or submit to any appearance of coercion on the part of Americans.

We have spoken of the proposition to establish a "Labor Bureau" in connection with the Department of Public Charities and Correction, with the object of relieving the City from the burden of supporting unemployed and needy persons. The plan for the Bureau has now been perfected, and it will go into existence to-morrow. It will keep a record of the names, trade or vocation of all applicants for employment, and will receive applications for labor from the interior, on certain conditions that have been set forth in a circular. The Labor Bureau for emigrants at Castle Garden has worked admirably during its brief existence. It has found employment for thousands of men and women in the country, and is constantly in receipt of more applications than it can supply. If the new Bureau meets with equal success, it will do the City a great service.

CUBA.

Anti-American Sentiment—The Latest Assassination—A Case of Suicide—Singular Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

About two months ago Ex-Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, whose incarceration in Fort Jackson by Gen. BUTLER, and subsequent implication in the notorious New Orleans riots made him well known throughout the United States, arrived here with a number of laborers and immediately went to work as a stevedore, loading most of the steamers running between this port and the United States with a degree of dispatch which astonished the oldest hands. Of course, their ire was aroused by seeing that this foreigner, who could do the work cheaper and better than themselves, obtained immediately a large share of the custom with a probability of making himself master of the situation, and every possible subterfuge and trick was resorted to to get their rival out of the way. They at last succeeded in finding an old law which prevents anybody from acting as a stevedore who has not served in the Spanish navy. The steamship *Star of the Union*, Capt. COOKSEY, arrived from New-Orleans on Sunday last, and on Monday morning Mr. MONROE and his men went to work to discharge her cargo, when an order was received from the Captain of the port enjoining upon the men to stop work at once. The question arises now whether there is any law which prevents an American or any other foreigner from earning a living by labor, considering that all the laborers employed by Mr. MONROE are either Americans by birth or adoption and some few subjects of Great Britain. The question is of particular moment, especially when it is remembered that numerous English and American engineers occupy the highest places of the kind in the Spanish navy, that artisans belonging to these nations work and have charge of their arsenals, and that the mercantile community of note is principally represented by foreigners. A gentleman well acquainted with the Spanish laws will pay a visit to the Captain of the Port to-day.

ASSASSINATIONS.

TAYNE PARTAGAS, the owner of a celebrated cigar manufactory known all through the world, was shot in the Vuelta Abajo country, whither he had gone to look after the tobacco crop a few days since. The assassin escaped, and the Police are making strenuous exertions to find him. Mr. PARTAGAS was about 50 years of age. The stories in circulation regarding the cause of his murder are very conflicting, but the one which appears to receive the most credence is that he had seduced the daughter of a small farmer whom he was assisting. Mr. PARTAGAS has a large family of grown-up children, and this story should be viewed with a great deal of doubt until the facts of the case are thoroughly ascertained.

A STRANGE STORY.

About a month since the dead body of a man was discovered in the vicinity of the public sea-baths near St. Lazaro-avenue, a wide street leading westward from the entrance to the harbor along the sea shore. The deceased was a tall, elderly man, with a thin face, regular features, and quite gray hair; he had on when found a new pair of patent-leather gaiters

TELEGRAMS.

Probable Transfer of Santa Cruz to the United States.

Assembling of the New Legislature of Louisiana.

Protest of the Democratic Members Against Taking the Test Oath.

DENMARK.

The Delay in the Transfer of St. Thomas Accidental.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, June 29.

The delay in completing the transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States is represented to be accidental. The King has intimated that Santa Cruz will also be disposed of to the United States as soon as the claims of France, in connection with that island, are settled.

FRANCE.

Change in the Legation at Washington.

LONDON, Monday, June 29.

M. LE VICOMTE DE ST. FERRIOL, First Secretary of the French Legation, at Washington, has been recalled by his Government. He will be accredited to England in the same capacity.

GERMANY.

The Swatara at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Monday, June 29.

The United States screw steamer *Swatara*, of the European squadron, arrived at this port yesterday.

LOUISIANA.

Assembling of the New Legislature—Democratic Protest Against the Test Oath—Arrest of Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, June 29.

The Louisiana Legislature convened to-day. The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. DUNN. The temporary Secretary was ordered to read Gen. BUCHANAN's order, promulgating Gen. GRANT's order removing Gov. BAKER and Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, and appointing WARMOUTH and DUNN provisional Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in their stead; also, Mr. WARMOUTH's order concerning the Legislature.

The roll was called from Gen. BUCHANAN's order, announcing the names of those who were elected. Thirty-four members answered.

The Clerk also read Gen. GRANT's order to Gen. BUCHANAN, approving the action of the latter in relation to the municipal officers, suggesting that only the oath prescribed by the new Constitution be required of the newly-elected officers.

Lieut.-Gov. DUNN announced that he was not prepared to comply with Gen. GRANT's suggestions, but he would require the test oath to be administered. The Democrats appealed. It was argued that the presiding officer had no authority to prescribe any oath whatever that the Legislature was convened under the new Constitution, and no other oath than the one therein specified could be demanded. It was moved to refer the question to the Commanding-General. Lieut.-Gov. DUNN ruled that until the members had qualified no appeal could be taken, or motion offered, and he ordered the roll-call for the members, who could do so, to come forward and take the test oath as their names were called.

The Democratic members entered a protest and refused to take the oath, several asserting their ability to do so, but denying the right to demand it.

Nineteen, a bare quorum, took the test oath, after which the constitutional oath was administered.

A Committee on Credentials and Elections was appointed, and several contests for seats were referred to them.

An adjournment was then had till to-morrow noon.

After the adjournment a large number of negroes crowded around the presiding officer to offer their congratulations. Four of the Senators are full negroes and several are of mixed blood.

The House was called to order by Col. BACHELDER, of Gen. BUCHANAN's staff, who called the roll.

R. H. ISABELL, a negro, was elected temporary Chairman. He took the test oath on taking his seat, and announced, in reply to a protest, that no member who could not take the test oath could take his seat.

Fifty-three, a quorum, took the required oath, the majority of the Democrats retiring. A Committee on Elections was appointed.

The Legislature then adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. MILLAN (Rep.,) entered a protest against the recognition of the authority of Gen. BUCHANAN to interfere in the organization of the House, and made some remarks, concluding as follows:

"And when this House is once organized, then I desire to announce to Col. BACHELDER and to Gen. BUCHANAN, commanding, and to the United States army at large, if necessary, that all interference on the part of the army must cease."

The proportion of negroes in the House is greater than in the Senate.

Another squad of supposed fillibusters, numbering about eighty, were captured near Fort Livingston, La., and brought to Fort Jackson. A majority of them were Mexicans, and but two of them appeared to exercise any authority. A small lugger loaded with provisions was also captured, but no arms except a single Colt's revolver. The prisoners assert that they are peaceable citizens, intent upon a legitimate object.

The Supreme Conclave of the Order of Seven Wise Men, being the highest tribunal of that Order, are now holding their annual session in this city. The session is largely attended and will be prolonged.

The Mississippi Election—Further Returns.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, June 29.

The second day of the election has closed here with a Radical majority of 616 in this county, where there is registered a colored majority of 1,700. The election will not close throughout the State for several days. Full returns have been received from but few counties. Some of the Radical strongholds have been heard from. The majority for the Democrats, up to this time, is of 12,785.

The Radical newspaper at this place says that in all the counties where the Democrats have received a majority the election must be declared illegal and void, although there is not a single outrage known to the public.

The official organ of the Radical party in this State has suspended publication.

The polls at Vicksburg were kept open till 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by Gen. MCDOWELL, against the earnest protests of the citizens.

Conviction and Sentence of Six Members of the Philadelphia Whisky Ring.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

This morning Ambrose Kehoe, William M. Cooper, T. L. Coward, George Hammond, William Rice and Joseph J. Orr, charged with removing spirits from a distillery other than a United States bonded warehouse, were sentenced to pay a fine of $20,000 or each of them to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary, except ORR, who received eighteen months. COOPER is the well-known founder of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which rendered such patriotic service during the war to soldiers. Active efforts are already being made to secure their pardon by the President.

Explosion of a Drying Cylinder in Boston—Two Girls Injured.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

The bulkhead of the drying cylinder in the cotton-batting factory of THOS. H. DUNHAM, at No. 168 Harrison-avenue, in this city, exploded this afternoon, badly damaging the roof and other portions of the building. Two girls, named SARAH WHALLEY and MARY ROBINSON, at work in the factory, were badly injured, the former, it is thought, fatally. The cylinder head was thrown through the side of the factory and the front of a small wooden dwelling house adjoining, but fortunately without injury to any of the inmates, all of whom had a narrow escape. The building and machinery were damaged to the amount of three or four thousand dollars.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Indictment for Murder Thrown Out—The Trial for Conspiracy to be Held in September.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

At the opening of the Criminal Court to-day District-Attorney CARRINGTON called the Surratt case.

The prisoner was present with his former counsel, Messrs. MERRICK and BRADLEY, JR.

Mr. MERRICK, on behalf of SURRATT, asked for a continuance of the case, stating that the prisoner being without funds had been unable to engage counsel, and the professional engagements of himself and Mr. BRADLEY were such as would not permit them at this time to enter upon the case. SURRATT had written to Messrs. GROESBECK and J. S. BLACK to serve as his counsel, and although no answer had yet been received, a favorable response was expected.

Mr. CARRINGTON thought his duty to the public would not permit him to agree to any such continuance.

The Court asked him whether he intended to try the first indictment or not, when Mr. CARRINGTON responded that he understood the Court heretofore disposed of the first indictment.

Judge WYLIE said: I did not discharge the prisoner from the indictment, but I discharged him from jail. I thought that his long incarceration, and the fact that the prosecution was not ready to try him on the indictment for murder, warranted me in releasing him from further confinement. If you are ready to try him on the indictment for the murder of President LINCOLN he is now in Court, and, I presume, is ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. MERRICK replied they were ready to go to trial on that indictment, and addressing himself to the District-Attorney, said: Mr. CARRINGTON, I wish to ask you a plain question. Do you intend to try the first indictment or not? I believe it is generally understood that this indictment will never be tried.

Mr. CARRINGTON remarked that he did not know what would be done in the matter; but as far as he was personally concerned, without consultation with the associate counsel employed specially by the Government, he would not prosecute the first indictment.

Judge WYLIE said: Then I consider that matter out of the way.

Mr. MERRICK remarked that he wanted either a *nolle prosequi* or an indictment; it was unfair to leave this matter unsettled; the prisoner was entitled to one or the other.

Mr. CARRINGTON wished to know that if he entered a *nolle prosequi* on the first indictment, whether the prisoner would be ready to go to trial on the second, charging him with conspiring to abduct President LINCOLN, &c.

Mr. MERRICK replied that his professional engagements would not permit him to do so. He was willing to proceed to trial on the 15th of September at a special term of the Court.

Judge WYLIE then said, I will give you a special term on the 21st of September.

Mr. MERRICK said they would be ready for trial on that day.

The bail bond of SURRATT was renewed and filed at 11:15 o'clock.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina to the New Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, June 29.

The *Daily News* of this morning publishes a full abstract of the message of Gen. SCOTT, Governor elect, to be presented at the meeting of the new Legislature on Monday next. Gen. SCOTT urges the immediate provision for the extinguishment of the State debt, so that at a future time a new loan may be effected at lower rates. He advises rigid economy and equitable taxation to insure the regular payment of the accrued and coming due interest. He says no obligation of the State should be evaded. In regard to education, he recommends the establishment of a thorough system of public schools, and that Congress be memorialized for aid, as the State is too poor to pay for them by taxation. He advises that the crops be diversified, and urges the passage of laws encouraging immigration. He advises the Legislature to remove every person of all political disabilities. In regard to the militia, he advises a thorough reorganization, and no oath to be required but to support the present Constitution of the State. He recommends the encouragement of railroad enterprises, and advises measures for securing the immediate completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. He urges the modification of the Penitentiary, Jail and Judicial system, and, says he hopes the Freedmen's Bureau will be terminated in the State by October. He regrets the recent disturbances in Camden and Barnwell, and expresses his determination to enforce the law against all disturbers of the peace of the State, without respect to persons. At the same time he expresses his belief that no organization exists in South Carolina for the purpose of obstructing the laws of the State. He states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property, and in the free exercise of his rights as a citizen, so far as they depend on the Executive of the State. In conclusion, he expresses the hope that an era of good feeling has been inaugurated, and that the martial valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned, will hereafter be displayed in support of the flag of our common country.

Delegates from Buffalo to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 29.

The following delegates from this city to the New-York Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, July 4, will leave on a special train Thursday evening next:

Gens. W. F. Rogers and James N. Strong; Cols. H. K. Viele, Daniel Tyre and Richard Flack; Majors Geo. Dewitt Clinton and Geo. W. Cothron; Capts. Edward Irvin, J. W. Kelley, F. C. Minnery and A. F. Ranson; privates John F. Langanbadir, Jos Ruble, J. F. Dean, Geo. C. Miller, J. S. Bidwell, Charles L. Young and Daniel M. Emerson.

The Attachment of the Tennessee State Funds.

NASHVILLE, Monday, June 29.

The intelligence of an attachment of the funds sent to New-York by the State and railroad companies to pay the July interest, causes much indignation. Suits will be immediately instituted to enjoin the Board of Finance from issuing any more new bonds.

Negotiations are in progress to lease the Nashville and North Western Railroad to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The Directors of the latter road will decide the matter to-morrow.

Whisky in Bond in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 29.

About 30,000 barrels of whisky are in the bonded warehouses at Covington, Ky., and 45,000 barrels in that district, composed of ten counties. According to the new Tax bill this whisky has to be removed within six months, which will require $1,000,000.

The report of the Auditor of Cincinnati shows there was a balance in the Treasury of $729,026 61 up to Saturday, the 27th inst.

Proclamation Convening the Alabama Legislature—Suicide in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, June 29.

W. H. SMITH, the Governor elect, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature at Montgomery on Monday, July 13.

JOHN LEDEBUR, Manager of the Gaitchee Music Hall, committed suicide this morning by taking strychnine. Disappointment in business is assigned as the cause.

Death of a Bank Officer at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, June 29.

DANIEL PIKE, Cashier of the Freeman's National Bank in this city, died last night. He has been for a quarter of a century Treasurer of Kennebec County.

A Man Murders His Two Step-Sons in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, June 29.

JOHN COLE, of Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, on Saturday murdered his two step-sons named QUAYLE with a butcher's knife, and assaulted other persons in the neighborhood. He defied arrest by the local authorities and was finally captured by the police from this city. COLE was formerly a sailor on the Lakes. He was a violent, quarrelsome man, and much feared and disliked.

Gen. Breckinridge at Toronto—Cricket in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Monday, June 29.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, late of the Confederate States Army, arrived here on Saturday from Paris, France. He will remain here for some time.

The annual cricket match between the Upper Canada College and the Province of Ontario Club was played on Friday and Saturday. The match was won by the Province Club, with six wickets to go down.

The Funeral of Admiral Bell—Honors by the State of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

Gov. BULLOCK has issued orders for tendering official honors to the remains of Rear-Admiral BELL and Lieutenant-Commanders REED and MCKENZIE, which will be removed from the Navy-yard to-morrow. A funeral *cortège* will accompany the bodies through the city to the depot, and minute guns will be fired.

Heavy Verdict Rendered in Boston for Personal Injuries.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

In the case of Dr. JOHN FLINT, of Boston, against the New-York and Norwich Transportation Company, to recover for the loss of one of his legs, occasioned by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a United States soldier, on board of one of defendants' steamboats, in June, 1864, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000.

The Milwaukee Saengerfest.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 29.

The Watertown Concordia took the first prize at the concert of the Saengerfest on Saturday. The "Beaver-dam" took the second prize, and the "Milwaukee" the third prize. The Saengerfest closes to-day with a Summer-night festival at Quentin's Park.

Arrest for Wife Murder in Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

JOHN CRANE, a resident of Charlestown, is under arrest, charged with murdering his wife. Mrs. CRANE died suddenly a week ago, and an examination disclosed that she had died from violence.

The Schooner May Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, June 29.

The schooner *Tom S. Mills*, arrived from Cardiff, reports that on May 5, in lat. 51°, 30', long. 8°, 20', west, she fell in with the schooner *May*, Capt. WHITING, from Cardiff to Boston, in a sinking condition, and took all hands off and brought them to this port.

Democratic Delegations to the National Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 29.

About three hundred persons left here to-day for New-York to attend the National Democratic Convention, including the Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama delegations.

Death from Gunshot Wounds in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 29.

RINGWALLA, who was shot Saturday night by Sergt. BROWN, in attempting to rescue a friend from the police, died last night. Mr. BROWN was acquitted.

The Telegraph in New-Mexico.

FORT UNION, New-Mexico, Saturday, June 27.

The telegraph lines are completed to Fort Union, New-Mexico, and will reach Santa Fe next week.

TENNESSEE.

Corruption in Public Officers—Great Frauds Developed in the Trial of a Civil Cause in the United States Court—East Tennessee University Commencement—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 26, 1868.

The United States Circuit Court for this District, Hon. CONELLY F. TRIGG, District Judge, presiding, has been for several days engaged in the trial of a cause entitled The United States *vs.* Wm. H. Harris, in which a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. The evidence disclosed a startling amount of corruption on the part of men who now hold important positions of trust under the Government. The defendant was ship-master in the river shipyard at Chattanooga during the Fall of 1865 under Maj. THOS. J. CARLISLE, A. Q. M. United States Volunteers. CARLISLE, while so employed on behalf of the Government, had control of immense supplies of lumber and building material of every kind, and employed hundreds of men. He was Chief Quartermaster during the time above-named, and had control of saw-mills at various points in East Tennessee. While so commissioned by the Government the evidence showed him to have been a member of the firm of LEWIS, SPITZER & Co., who were then heavy lumber merchants at the City of Chattanooga. CARLISLE had in his employ as chief clerk a brother, W. R. CARLISLE, who was also a member of the lumber firm. CHAS. A. LEWIS and JOS. SPITZER were examined, and testified that in October, 1865, the firm of SPITZER, LEWIS & Co. purchased of said Superintendent and the CARLISLES 400,000 feet of Government lumber at $8 per thousand, when lumber was worth $25 and $30 per thousand at Chattanooga. SPITZER swore that part of that lumber was shipped to him at Atlanta, Ga., by the firm, which he sold at $40 and $50. LEWIS testified that Major THOMAS CARLISLE was a member of their firm, and that he had a conversation with Major CARLISLE and his brother before the lumber was bought, and that they were fully cognizant of all that was going on, and made no objections to the sale or to the delivery of the lumber. It was also proved that CARLISLE during this time used Government material and labor to build him a house, and otherwise appropriated Government property to his own use. This evidence was elicited from the members of the firm, which, together with other facts deposed to, shows the CARLISLES to have been deeply involved in wholesale plundering and thieving. LEWIS and SPITZER on the 24th, in open court, confessed judgment in favor of the United States for the sum of $50,000 each, for which sum writs had been previously instituted against them.

The most humiliating and alarming feature of all these disclosures is, that said THOMAS J. CARLISLE now holds the important office of Revenue Assessor for the Third Congressional District of this State. These charges of corruption have been long known in Chattanooga, where the parties reside, for they have been litigating among themselves concerning the spoils of their plunders for two years and more. Some of the parties were once tried by Court-martial for the same transactions, but unfortunately for the Government the Court was in part composed of officers who had been parties to the transactions, and the finding was, of course, not guilty. But now, long after these facts are publicly known, Major CARLISLE holds an important office of trust under the Government. Is it wonderful that there are grievous taxes and great deficits in the Revenue Department when such men hold the offices?

The jury impanelled to try the case composed of the best citizens of East Tennessee, after hearing the evidence, unanimously petitioned the President of the United States to remove CARLISLE from office, alleging that the proof before them showed him to be incapable of faithfully discharging any position of trust or responsibility. The petition of these jurors, signed without distinction of party, and endorsed by the Honorable Court, should receive the prompt attention of the authorities, and should result in relieving the service of such an officer. CARLISLE has thus far succeeded in escaping from all punishment and responsibility. He has had the influence and the means with which to throw off the blows of the Government upon his confederates, and while they have been mulct with onerous judgments and fines, he has been rewarded with lucrative positions. Will the District Attorney of the United States, who has pursued so vigorously CARLISLE's confederates, with all this array of evidence now before him, permit the chief criminal to escape? CARLISLE has been the main spring of the prosecutions thus far and for this is he to go unwhipt of justice? Before the next term of the court the statute of Limitations will have protected Carlisle. This community has been startled by these developments of perfidy, and will watch the course of their officers of justice with some interest. The evidence adduced in this case is but a small part of what actually occurred. Chattanooga was the depot for immense supplies. Millions of feet of lumber, thousands of horses and mules and wagons, millions of pounds of forage, harness and hardware, clothing and blankets, war material of every kind accumulated there in 1865, and was disposed of by sales, and the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated upon the Government. Some officers high in authority have been identified with these frauds, many of whom are now in important positions under the Administration. Some of these men are now well-known. Witnesses to convict them are at the service of the attorney for the Government, and it is expected that he will prosecute them without respect to their position or their wealth. Arrangements are being made to celebrate the 4th of July with the usual ceremonies. Gen. U. P. BANKS is announced, and has promised to be present to deliver the address. The celebration will not be political in its character.

Excursion tickets to the New-York Convention are selling good for thirty days. There will be a full attendance of Southern delegates. The feeling for CHASE for President is very deep and earnest in East Tennessee. The Tennessee delegation will, I think, stand by him, if there is any strong movement in his behalf.

The wheat is about harvested, and the yield is better than was anticipated. The crop is better than any we have had for two or three years.

The junior editors of the *Whig* and *Herald*, after several newspaper quarrels, had a personal altercation on the streets yesterday, which developed creditable belligerent qualities in both parties.

The commencement exercises of the East Tennessee University ended on Wednesday, and were highly satisfactory to the faculty and students. The oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Rev. WM. MURRAY, the poem by CHARLES D. MCGUFFEY, Esq. This institution was greatly damaged during the war, and is now laboring under serious disadvantages. The corps of Professors is full and competent, and the field for their labors is wide and ripe for work. The President, Rev. THOS. W. HUMES, is a gentleman of high character and all during the war gave the Government the influence and weight of his consistent and uncompromising loyalty. His church (St. John's Episcopal) was closed during the war by rebel authority because he refused to suspend the prayer for the President of the United States. I would suggest to the very liberal and worthy gentlemen of your City, who took such an active and zealous interest in behalf of Gen. LEE and Washington College, that this institution is also worthy of their zeal and liberality and commends itself to their attention by reason of its peculiar field for usefulness. It is open to the poor as well as to the rich, to those of humble birth as well as to those of better advantages, and there is no proscription either among the faculty, students or this community on account of political antecedents. The students as a class are young men of limited means, who have been gathered in from the South, and who are laboring assiduously to obtain a good education. There is no mustering here of students of any peculiar political tenets, and, therefore, its field of usefulness is wider and more worthy of encouragement than some other institutions of the South. Without desiring to disparage the efforts of liberal men in encouraging education everywhere, I call their attention to this University in case they feel determined to aid any one institution in particular. OMEGA.

UTAH.

Railroad Matters in the Territory—Work on the Union Pacific Road—The Passes of the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

Railroad matters are of commanding interest just now in this locality. It is already well known that contracts for grading the Union Pacific Road in this vicinity have been let. Workmen are all along the line, from this valley to the present terminus on the Laramie Plains. It is very difficult to convey a very satisfactory understanding of the route and the work; but I will make it as plain as I can, even to those readers who have little idea of the characteristics of a mountain country. When speaking of the Rocky Mountains generally, a single long chain of elevations must not be understood, but a confused assemblage of elevations, and of chains of elevations of all descriptions, Alps on Alps, from Old Fort Laramie very nearly to the Pacific shore. The Great Basin is a depression in the midst of this assemblage of mountains, but still itself full of mountains, and partially without outlet for its streams, also partially draining into the Pacific. The Colorado, with its Green River and other tributaries, goes down to the Pacific ocean, and Great Salt Lake, and the sinks of the Sevier, the Humboldt and the Carson Rivers, are the principal receptacles of the streams which have no outlet to the sea. This immense assemblage of mountains is seamed and divided by innumerable valleys, and by canyons or mountain passes, a valley being an immense canyon, and a canyon, a diminutive valley, some partaking largely of both characteristics. These canyons or passes do not cleave right through a range of mountains, at least in few instances. They are really immense gullies or gulches, washed out of the mountain ranges by the waters from springs, rains and melting snows. Some of these canyons are short and simple, others are long, and intricate, and multifarious in their sub-canyons and ramifications. In fact, they range from gulches or gullies of a few hundred yards in length to actual valleys of various irregular widths, and five, ten, twenty, and even forty miles long, all with streams, and some of them rivers and torrents rushing down their beds. Sometimes a canyon contracts so as to confine the stream between rocks or jutting points in the smallest possible compass, forming a series of falls and angry rapids, and again, sometimes, the canyon spreads out into a small valley or "pocket," adapted to settlement and cultivation, the stream assuming the features of a placid creek or river.

At the head of a canyon you generally come to the top of a range of mountains, not to the tops of the peaks, but to the "summit" or dividing ridge of the chain, which you cross, and then go down another canyon on the other side of the chain, or down the mountain side, but generally you will find a canon somewhere near, and thus, repeating your experience, you cross the whole mountain system from Laramie to the valleys of California. Occasionally, as along the Platte, the Sweetwater, the Green and Humboldt rivers, are comparatively level roads for many (along the Humboldt for hundreds of) miles, yet the mountains are near on each hand all the time, and must be encountered by taking any other but the river route, and sometimes then, as ranges or spurs occasionally come to and across the river.

The railroad comes from the east, by Fort Bridger to Bear River, over the dividing ridge, to the head of Echo Canyon, down Echo Canyon, a dozen miles or so, into Weber Canyon, or valley—for it has each characteristic—down Weber Valley, nearly forty miles, to its embouchure in this valley, about thirty-five miles north of this city. BRIGHAM YOUNG has contracted to grade the line of road down Echo Canyon and Weber Valley, and Mr. J. F. NOUNNAN, of this city, has contracted to grade fifty miles immediately east of Echo Canyon. Other contracts are taken east of NOUNNAN's, and on some of them men are already at work.

Salt Lake City lies about a dozen miles east of the southeast corner of Great Salt Lake. The Union Pacific Railroad, at the mouth of Weber Valley, where the road enters this valley, is east of the lake about a dozen miles, with the City of Ogden intervening and dividing the distance. A chain of mountains runs from the north southward into the lake, dividing the northern end into two very unequal arms, of which the eastern is much the smallest. The question as to route west from Weber Valley is whether the road shall run by Salt-Lake City and the south of the lake, or northward and by the north end of both arms of the lake, continuing west to and by the Humboldt Wells, or westward across the small arm of the lake (about ten miles wide, and supposed 0 to 6 feet deep,) to the promontory, northward along the west side of the promontory, and westward along the north shore of the west arm of the lake to and by Humboldt Wells, and down the Humboldt River valley. The south route, by Salt Lake City, is reported 50 to 100 miles the longest, and necessitates crossing the desert west of the lake. The nothern route necessitates the construction of a tunnel through the promontory chain of mountains. The middle route, across the eastern arm of the lake, is most favored, as it is the most direct, and it passes around and along the foot of the range of mountains running into the lake, instead of crossing over or tunneling them.

As may be expected, the residents of this City are anxious to have the road come this way, and a couple of meetings have been held this week on this subject, at the latter of which resolutions were passed to the effect that Utah welcomes the railroad and gladly hails the more intimate relations with the rest of the country involved therein; that every movement of civilization and enterprise would receive friendly assistance from the people of Utah; that the meeting wished the road to come to this City and south of the Lake; that suitable grounds for depots and machine shops could be obtained in the City, and that a hundred thousand citizens demanded that the road should be built for the national good and not for private speculative purposes. At the meeting, BRIGHAM YOUNG declared that if he were building the road it should come by this City. Others spoke in similar terms, and to the effect that such had always been the desire of the citizens of this Territory. The spirit of the meeting seemed to be independent rather than cordial.

The following representatives, among others, of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, are now on the line of road, in Echo Canyon on Weber Valley: S. B. REED, Superintendent of Construction, and Col. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer of the Eastern line, and Gov. STANFORD, President of the Board of Directors, and GEO. E. GREY, Esq., Consulting Engineer of the Western line. The subletting of the contracts is being rapidly proceeded with, and work has already commenced in the Weber Valley, where there is much heavy work to be done.

THEATRICALS.

The past week at the theatre, CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, who is on her way East, has been playing *Shylock* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. To-night she appears as *Richard III.* She was well recommended as old *Shylock*, but not so highly as the rollicking Don. Mme. SCHELLER still continues acceptable.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The weather is now settled, fine and warm, and things grow apace, so far as the grasshoppers will allow them. The grasshoppers are now on the wing, many of them, although some are unable to fly yet. Which way they design to go is not yet apparent. They appear to travel with the wind just now, which is mostly from the south and southeast, and therefore takes them toward the lake, a very suitable destination, and fully capable of pickling them.

A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

Rev. A. N. FISHER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from Nevada, is announced to preach in the Big Tabernacle to-morrow morning. As this will be a novelty, he will most likely have a congregation of five or six thousand.

BOSTON.

The Last "Financial Irregularity"—The Kingston Tragedy—Revival of Know-Nothingism—Reaction in Public Opinion Upon the Whisky Question—Masonic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 26, 1868.

The fact that nearly seven-twelfths of the whole capital stock of the National Hide and Leather Bank have been wiped out by a recent "irregularity" of its cashier is beginning to attract special attention. I do not believe that the loss of over half a million of dollars by a banking institution ever attracted so little attention anywhere as has this until within a few days. No official statement has as yet appeared of the amount that has been spirited away over the signature of its officers. The amount of $575,000 had been given without authority, but it is now believed that, since the stock of the bank has, within a few days, sold for 94½ and 94¾, the amount is not really so large as that. If the original figure is correct, some of the shrewd ones are inclined to think that the profits of the bank have been somewhat fictitious, and that the large dividends have been declared under a misapprehension of profits. Several of the directors are large stockholders, and three of our city savings banks, besides out-of-town savings institutions and a number of insurance companies, are stockholders. The managers of the bank have placed themselves in an awkward position by neglecting to publish a statement of the true condition of the concern.

THE KINGSTON TRAGEDY.

There is no doubt but that the murder of CORNELIUS HOLMES by Deacon ANDREWS was a premeditated affair, any "confession to the contrary notwithstanding." About seven-eighths of the Deacon's version of the story attending the circumstances of the murder are undoubtedly true; but the remaining eighth, pretending to detail a terrible struggle, and during which ANDREWS inflicted upon HOLMES a mortal blow in self-defence, is now regarded by the officers as utterly preposterous and absurd. Facts that have come into possession of the officers within a few days more than confirm first impressions, and point to ANDREWS as the willful murderer of HOLMES. The fact that ANDREWS had, as it now appears, induced his victim to will all his property to him, and that ANDREWS was in possession of such a will up to within a few hours when the murder was committed, and that a few days since an amount of money was found concealed in the cellar of the Deacon, all speak badly for the accused. The cause of the murder of HOLMES is now no longer regarded as a mystery, and that the murderer was ANDREWS is the belief of nine-tenths of the people of Kingston and vicinity.

REVIVAL OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Know-Nothingism, which disappeared from the political stage of action almost as sudden as it developed itself, is being resurrected in this city and vicinity. The latent fire of "Americanism" has slumbered only to become a potent agent in case of emergency. Some of the old leaders think the time has come to again proscribe citizens of foreign birth. In a spirit totally at variance with the genius of our institutions, lodges of the Know-Nothing order have been recently constituted in this city and in the adjacent municipalities. In Chelsea the order has assumed formidable proportions. I learn that the machinery of the organization has been simplified, and that its chief object is "to keep foreigners out of office." The leaders of this dangerous movement contemplate with feelings of indignation and alarm the gradual but certain monopoly of the offices of trust and emolument by men of foreign birth," and think the old war-cry, "put none but Americans on guard," should become the uppermost thought of every native to the manner born. It is a pity that the founder of this demagogical society is not in the flesh to direct its movements. Poor JONATHAN PIERCE, humble "pump and block maker" that he was, passed down to his grave without having occupied so much as the office of a doorkeeper to the Know-Nothing Legislature, instead of the Governor's chair as was promised him.

REACTION.

The late election of License Commissioners in the large cities, and the action of the country towns in relation to the liquor traffic, is very encouraging to the prohibitionists. In this city, the "Personal Liberty League" carried the day, and chose men friendly to granting licenses; but outside of Boston the people in town-meeting generally voted that it was not expedient to grant licenses. At the last State election, at least two-thirds of the towns elected "license" men to the Legislature; and now, by an equally decided vote, have concluded after all that prohibition is the better thing. This reaction may be attributed to the fact that bad whisky has flowed as free as water all through the Commonwealth ever since last November, and developed so many abhorrent features as to disgust even the habitual drinker of "bitters." The prospect now is that Boston will be a the great head-centre of whisky, and that people out of town, who want to have a supply of the stuff on hand, must come here for it. If there ever was a law that defeated itself it is the newly-fledged license law.

BOSTON KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Boston Knights Templars, Sir Knight POWERS, Commander, have just completed arrangements for an excursion trip next month. The trip will extend as far as Halifax and cover ten days. A steamer has been chartered for the occasion, and it is the intention of the Knights to call at Portland, Bangor, Eastport and St. John. It is expected that the Portland commandery will serve as an escort to the Boston Knights, chartering a steamboat for that purpose. The K. T.'s have bargained for a good time, and will, no doubt, set the whole Masonic Order along the coast in motion, if not into ecstacy.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District are already boasting that they will elect a man to Congress in place of Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, Republican, who declines being a candidate again. The Democrats of this district never are, but always *to be* blest. VIGIL.

Gen. Leggett Declines a Seat in Congress.

A prominent Republican of Knox County, Ohio, recently wrote to Gen. M. D. LEGGETT, of Zanesville, asking permission to use his name as a candidate for Congress from that (DELANO's) district. Gen. LEGGETT declined in the following letter:

Your kind favor of the 12th inst., asking in behalf of the soldiers the privilege of announcing my name for Congress is received. When a young man, I determined never to be a candidate for an elective office, and the longer I live the better I am satisfied with this early determination. I have no taste nor heart for the wranglings of political life, and I lack faith in my ability to successfully contend against its corruptions. If anything could adjure me from this determination, it would be such appeals as yours from those who served with me in crushing by sword and bayonet, the same enemy in principle whom we are now called upon to resist with the ballot. Our Government must be held in the hands of those whose patriotism led them voluntarily to subscribe their property and risk their lives in its defence. To secure this, I am willing to give my voice, my money and my ballot, but I cannot consent to be a candidate for Congress or any other office. Thanking you for your kind remembrance, I am very truly, &c.,

M. D. LEGGETT.

Lynch Law in Minnesota—Letter from Gov. Marshall.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, ST. PAUL, June 23, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Scott County, Minn.:

SIR: HORATIO ROBINSON, suspected of having committed the late atrocious outrage, in the rape of two little girls in Scott County, opposite Chaska in Carver County, has been arrested, and is now in Ramsey County Jail awaiting delivery to you. The public mind is greatly incensed against the perpetrator of that offence, and there is reason to fear, at least so I am informed, an attempt to inflict summary vengeance upon him. Not doubting that you will do your whole duty in the premises by calling out the whole force of your county, if need be, to protect the accused and bring him safe into court to await the decision of a jury, and to receive, if convicted, the full penalty of the law, I yet address you to testify the deep regret with which these too numerous instances of lynch law in our State have filled me, and the anxiety I feel, in common with all officers charged with the peace of society and the observance of law, and I doubt not in common with the calm judgment of the entire community, that such instances should cease among us.

To that end I exhort you to be both prudent and resolute in the discharge of your duty in protecting the life of this yet uncondemned man. He should not be exposed to the violence of the people most exasperated against him, the friends and neighbors of the children. Let them, or if the girls are now unable to be removed, let the little boy who was with them at the time of the crime, be brought to Shakopee to identify him. A mob might not wait for the identification before slaying the victim of their suspicion, who, for aught we know, may be innocent.

I have asked the Attorney-General to come to St. Paul to-morrow to consult with you, and advise you what you may lawfully do in the matter in case you should, as many of us do, desire such counsels; and also, I have asked him to attend and take charge of the preliminary, and all examinations of this or any man charged with this crime, and I request you to wait his coming and consult with him. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. MARSHALL, Governor.

By direction of Gov. MARSHALL.

S. P. JENNISON, Private Secretary.

The Chase Movement—An Extreme Southern View.

From the Mobile Tribune, June 23.

The Chase movement is the last resort of the bondholders who have entered as spies into the Democratic camp, to throw aside PENDLETON and place the party standard in the hands of a man committed heart and soul to the policy of piling on the taxes regardless of the consequences to the camel's back.

All that money can do will be done to secure the Democratic nomination to the father of bonds. One hundred thousand dollars apiece for the votes of delegates will be a small matter with men who enjoy the privilege of taxing their thirty-five millions of toiling white slaves. And how many men are there in these days of universal corruption that will withstand such a temptation? To dispose of one vote for a fortune! You may imagine how quickly it will be disposed of.

So it is by no means impossible that CHASE may get the nomination. What would follow? There would doubtless be a bolt by the positive and incorruptible Democrats in the Convention, and the nomination by them of VALLANDIGHAM or TOM SEYMOUR. Either of them would make a better run at the North than BRECKINRIDGE did in 1860, but neither would probably be strong enough to run into the White House.

With only GRANT and CHASE in the field, the Southern people would look on the contest with perfect apathy. We have no choice between these two. The election of either would insure everlasting mongrelism to the South, and eternal taxation to the whole country, unless the people rendered desperate, should assert their rights with the cartridge-box.

Powers of Military Commanders—Gen. McDowell's Views.

JAMES STEWART, of Jackson, Miss., recently wrote to Gen. MCDOWELL, inquiring if a person holding a pardon from the President, dated anterior to he passage of the act of Congress intended to cover such cases, had a right to register and vote. In reply Gen. MCDOWELL quoted from the law of July 19, 1867, to the effect that a pardon would not avail. Mr. STEWART again wrote and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) VICKSBURG, Miss., June 17, 1868.

James D. Stewart, Esq., Jackson, Miss.:

SIR: I am instructed by the District Commander to say that his only guide in deciding on applications like that in your letter of the 12th inst., are the acts of Congress under which the registration is made and the election is to be held. Whether or not these acts are, in whole or in part, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, he is not competent to determine. This is a question for the United States Courts to decide. Such as they are, they have been sent to him by the General Commanding, in a military order, as the rule by which he is to be governed, in the matter to which they relate, in

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances. Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

THE COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

will be paid on and after that date

IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.

JOHN J. CISCO. Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,

Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Six Per Cents, Tennessee Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE,

NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,

SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS,

One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM ALL STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the entire business of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular Letters of Credit through the

NATIONAL BANK OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange bought and sold at sight days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on securities, and cash consignments on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 20-year bonds now issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the said bonds, July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, June 16, 1868.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held this day, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, on and the same is hereby declared payable on and after the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of July next.

JOSHUA CRANE, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 5 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next, will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other evidences of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank, now doing business in this city, and under the same management, will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1868, (three and one-half per cent.) on the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company, will be paid in GOLD COIN—Free of Government tax—on and after that date on presentation at the Park Bank.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARties interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. CO., SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Pine-st.

E. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. CO., MEMPHIS, June 10, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

M. J. WICKS, President.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURG, June 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON JERSEY CITY Consol Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and the Fourth National Bank of New-York City.

T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after Tuesday, June 16.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank. G. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the negotiation of COUPONS and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS

Of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons of First Funding Bonds.

PONTIAC AND FLINT RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

The interest on the above will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of 10 per cent, Equipment Bonds, free of Government tax;

ATLANTA AND GULF RAILROAD, OF GEORGIA, Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

ALL DUE JULY 6, 1868;

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD DIVIDEND, 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on PREFERRED STOCK. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY,

Now received by the Treasury Department in Exchange for the Good-Burning Bonds, as security for Circulating Notes of the National Banks.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES FOR SALE.

Atlantic and Gulf 7 per cent. Bonds.

Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

Memphis and Charleston Stock.

Memphis and Little Rock 8 per cent. First Mortage Bonds.

South Carolina 6 per cent Bonds.

Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds.

Old Virginia 6 per cent. Register Stock.

Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.

E. W. M. WEITH & CO.,

No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, by

J. M. WEITH & CO.,

No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHEIN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 9, second floor,) NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUStees hereby inform and notify you that the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company have made the payments due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1866, October 1, 1866, April 1, 1867, Oct. 1, 1867, and April 1, 1868; and that the aggregate payments are sufficient to pay all the outstanding coupons described in said deed of trust established and Sinking Fund, and that your Trustees have therefore designated all of said outstanding bonds for payment. The holders of all of said bonds can receive their money, principal and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. COWDREY,

sole Trustee in the absence of WM. SCHALL, Esq.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates, issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office, No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:

To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.

To the holder of preferred stock for the amount at his stock at par.

Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of money is required.

The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 20 per cent.

The preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 50 per cent. on the face of the certificate.

MARK BRUMAGIM, } Trustees.

JOHN A. STEWART, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1868.

HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES WHO DESIRE to avail themselves of their right to convert the same into 5-20 bonds, are hereby notified that the notes must be presented at the Treasury Department at Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States at New-York, as follows:

The notes that matured on the 15th of June must be presented on or before the 15th of July. The notes that become due on the 15th of July must be presented on or before the 1st day of August.

The bonds to be issued in exchange for the notes will bear interest from the 1st day of July, 1868, and the interest on the notes will be calculated accordingly. The bonds will be of the issue of 1867 or 1868, as may be preferred, and they will be issued in the order in which the notes are presented.

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 8TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST of all deposits, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

JAMES BOYCE, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. CO., NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, FROM the following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office:

C. & N. W. R. R. Co. Eight and Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.

C. & C. U. R. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.

Beloit and Madison R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Winona and St. Peter R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PONTOON LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. land grant, first and only mortgage bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank of New-York on and after that date.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 22, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1868, on the Bonds paid by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of their first mortgage bonds, due on the 1st July, on and after that date, at the office of E. B. LITCHFIELD & CO., No. 16 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 42 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113¾	113⅞	6 20 C., '65, new...	114	114⅛
Coupon, 1881....	117⅛	118	5-20 C., '67, new..	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Reg., 1862....	109⅜	110	10-40 Registered.	107	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113⅝	113¾	10-40 Coupon....	107⅝	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111	111⅛	Gold.....	140⅜	140¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111⅛	111⅜	June 7.30.....	110⅝	110

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, June 29, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $33 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $33 77 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE OLD

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL.....	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS.....	163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS.....	$316,885 32

OFFICES, NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, And NO. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ALBERT W. GREEN,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE N. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	SAM'L F. WHITING,
JOSHUA MOTT,	WILLIAM H. LISCOMB,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH RUDD,	ROBERT W. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SCADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of Apr. and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by mortgage on the entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds are applied to the part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New-Jersey, under guarantees of the most ample commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which together cover an area of 50 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 267 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements:

FINANCIAL.

From the Mayor of Portland.

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the city demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are issued upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued: and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

{ Official seal of the City of Portland } JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing many of the men who have to execute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the enterprise and ability to establish its securities as among our best investments.

AUG. S. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked into the matter between the bonds and the works, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise a profitable one, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURNE, Jr.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., 2 Nassau-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 2 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES LOANS OF 1847 AND 1848.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the holders of United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1848 are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, *on and after the first day of July*, 1868 (proximo); and that interest on the aforesaid bonds will cease after June 30, inst.

All bonds must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 170 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM DEPAUFOUTE,	WM. T. ELLINGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. ROBBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. PENNINGTON,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FRACTIONAL SHARES OF THIS ABOVE stock bought and sold for cash in sums to suit.

CLARENCE S. DAY,

Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 New-st., New-York. Stocks, bonds and Government securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mariposa Company, for the election of five Trustees and other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, July 6 (next), at 12 M. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed June 15, at 2 P. M., and open again on the morning of July 8.

JAMES B. FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st July next, will be paid at the Saint Nicholas National Bank on and after last proximo.

E. E. SMITH, President.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL TRUST will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.

MARC EDLITZ, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 20, 1868.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due July 1 prox., made payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

TO LOAN—$100,000, ON FIRST-CLASS PROPERty, for half its value, in New-Jersey and Westchester County, near New-York, viz.: Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Paterson, New-Brunswick, Trenton, Plainfield, and Yonkers, Mount Vernon, &c., and Englewood, in sums of $5,000 to $20,000. F. R. ROACH, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) COUPONS, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of WM. BOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Richmond Railway Company, of Richmond, Va., and due July 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 53 William-st., New-York. SOUTTER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF EDUCATION AND REfinement would like to meet with a widow lady, with a view to matrimony, and having a home or some means of her own to correspond with his income. Address WIDOWER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July. Transfer books closed from the 20th of June until that date.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW YORK, June 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (being 60 per share) on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, Nos. 15 and 17 Trinity Building, on and after July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 1.

E. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 8th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS H. DYER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO., (LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 5 P. M. o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July, 1868.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as known by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June next:

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on the 30th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. from the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE usual semi-annual interest or THREE AND A HALF Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company will be paid to the holders, free of Government tax, on and after July 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1868. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share, payable in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Liberty-st., on and after July 18. JULIUS BEEK, Treasurer.

JACOB ROMBERG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after Wednesday, July 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order, HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after July 1 next, at which time the transfer books will remain closed.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopen on the morning of July 3.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., 2 Nassau-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 2 Broad-st.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF New-York, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of July next

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN. NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring on passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RADEMEY,)
of 3,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

	PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin	$75	Payable in
Second Cabin	30	Gold.
Steerage	22½	

A experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....July 2 | TRIPOLI.....July 16
MALTA.....July 9 | ALEPPO.....July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and luggage on board steamship RUSSIA will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 1 and 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 1st July. Passengers only can be taken on board.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, No. 4th River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....July 4 | IOWA.....July 25
HIBERNIA.....July 11 | COLUMBIA.....Aug. 1
EUROPE.....July 18 | CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WHINGTON (via Halifax)—MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY, July 11
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, July 18

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$28
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $94, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, steerage, $30—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passages from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 11
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....ROCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free or charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship HELVETIA will leave SATURDAY, July 4, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

JULY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 23d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 5th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $360 to $384 for first-class, and $218 to $240 for second-class, according to the berths selected.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES VAN NORDEN, Agent.
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

GEORGIANA, Capt. L. F. TIMBERMAN, July 22.
COLORADO, Capt. E. L. VINEBRAUGH, Aug. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on semi-monthly time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Freight for small packages, 90 cents per pound, 1¾ cents per cubic foot, will be received by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 4.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—U. states passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 362 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. FAY SMITH, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....FRIDAY, July 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. H. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points south and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, LAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Wilnam-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat

RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——

leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at.....10 30 A. M.
and.....4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7 20 A. M.
and.....1 00 P. M.
Stopping FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Monthly commutation.....20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 3½, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and
RIVERSIDE,

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Arriving at New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

TO THE

VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS,

THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.

P. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Woodside.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point, at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations, and arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 14, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Hudson River Ferry):

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

8:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Train for Hunterfore Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained, at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:40 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M., stopping at all regular stations and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:20 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Mr. JOSEPH YEOMAN, special, and BALDWIN & JONES, general partners, expires this day by limitation.

The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 114 Fulton-st.

JOHN F. BALDWIN,
CHARLES W. JONES,
JOSEPH YEOMAN, Special. } General Partners.

The business of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING heretofore conducted by BALDWIN & JONES will be continued at the old place, No. 114 Fulton-st., by CHARLES H. JONES, Mr. BALDWIN retiring.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of FOX & SALTER, in real estate and insurance brokers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. MARTIN FOX withdrawing from the firm. The business will be carried on as before, at No. 407 8th-av. and No. 300 West 31st-st., by ALBERT SALTER, Jr.

MARTIN FOX,
ALBERT SALTER, Jr.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ELBRIDGE G. LOCKE and JOHN C. WHITE, is this day dissolved.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
To the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. JONES, Capt. GEO. R. HULL,
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 9 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers by taking the boat at 18th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 8th-st. cars, will find Avenue A and Fifth Railroad's forty-five minutes' from from New-York, and five minutes' walk from the depot, and fronting on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank Road. The "Clifton" and "Lake View Land Associations" are upon either side, which are being rapidly improved, by grading, buildings, plank walks, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. RODWELL, No. 171 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on New-York Bay, twenty minutes from Wall-st. by New-Jersey Central Railroad. To a gentleman desiring a country seat where he can enjoy the beautiful scenery of our noble New-York Harbor, and is fond of yachting and good fishing, the above is unsurpassed. The residence is a fine city mansion, with all first-class conveniences; gas-house attached; steam heater, water, &c.; stable and outhouses all in fine condition; price very low. Apply to New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, No. 308 West-st.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK—ABOUT ONE mile from the village, 15 miles from Poughkeepsie, adjoining Mr. Boorman and Mr. Miller's, a mansion surrounded by magnificent shade trees, with carriage house, barn, and other outbuildings; green-house, good variety of plants, splendid garden tastefully laid out, surrounded by gravelled walks; well stocked with fruits, flowers and vegetables; 36 acres; a very fine place; price $15,000; will trade for City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, half a mile from depot of Harlem Railroad, a country residence, consisting of 16 acres of land in full cultivation, a two-story dwelling containing 12 rooms, with hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., &c.; outbuildings in excellent order, a choice variety of fruit trees and small fruits, lawn well studded with ornamental forest and shade trees; immediate possession given. Address Box No. 2,713 New-York Post Office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence, situated on one of the finest public squares in the City of New-Haven, Conn. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, and is one of the most substantial residences in the City of New-Haven, a city noted for its fine residences and good society. The lot extends from street to street, and is well supplied with fruit, shade and shrubbery.

Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT WAVERLY, L. I., a quarter of a mile from depot and Post Office; thirty acres cleared, sixteen in good oak wood; brick house containing nine rooms, all furnished; a well, cistern and pond, barn, stable and henery, orchard and vineyard of two acres; Lawton blackberries, gooseberries, currents in abundance; stable and sweet cow, pony; cow, poultry; work shop with tools; price $5.0 0; half can remain five years if required. For particulars inquire of the owner, J. G. BARRETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, with appropriate stabling and elevated grounds; within ten miles of the City Hall; intrinsically worth about $120,000, but which the owner, under peculiarly existing circumstances, will dispose of for $90,00) cash. Parties desiring to buy can learn particulars on a personal interview by addressing THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE CERtain parties connected with banks and insurance companies, we intend to extend the time for advancing the price of the two-acre villa plots, one hour from the City, near depot, in mountain region of New-Jersey, from July 1 to July 7, thus giving the Fourth of July for viewing the property. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, NEARLY NEW, on an elevated knoll commanding a distant view; a good new barn and an excellent spring of water; also, 6 acres of land, good soil, mostly cleared, near a depot, about one hour from this City, in New-Jersey, in a rapidly improving neighborhood; price $4,000; terms easy. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BY JUDICIOUSLY INVESTING CAPital in increasing property. The best investment is good building lots. Such are often bought, at absolute auction sales, for half their value. Attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale, at No. 111 Broadway. Some very choice property to be sold positively and without reserve.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 162 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST DAIRY farms in Orange County, 219 acres, buildings, extensive and new fishing and sailing pond; location unsurpassed; terms easy.

T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON.—FIFTY BEAUTIFUL building lots, most favorably situated, for sale at auction TO-MORROW, July 1, at 12 M., at No. 111 Broadway. See under head of "Auction Sales."

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, about 7 acres at the intersection of Fingerboard Road and Sand-lane, for price, &c., apply to E. L. LUDLOW & SON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE grazing farm near railroad in Columbia County, N. Y. W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side 8th-av., between 126th and 13th sts., fifty feet north of 126th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—Lots, that must double in value immediately, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER. Attend the auction at exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR sale, French roof, basement, sub-cellar, heater, heating apparatus, corner of Fulton-av. and Lafayette-av., opposite Tompaine-square, Brooklyn; $6,500, easy terms. HALL & BUCKLE, Nos. 161 and 163 Beekman-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, OR a single room, at No. 30 West 35th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST., FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A TWO-STORY AND basement brick house to let and furniture for sale; five minutes' walk from ferry; furniture will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BENSON & SON,
Corner Hudson and Newark sts., Hoboken.

A NICE COTTAGE TO LET—AT LONG Branch seashore; also, a handsome house; all furnished; can accommodate boarders; 13 rooms; also, fine house for sale, modern c. For particulars address or inquire of CAMP, ALL & CO., No. 35c Bowery, below 4th-st., or COOK & CO., Long Branch, near shore depot.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 64 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated, at low price if applied for previous to July 4. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 49 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautiful and healthy location; fine view; spacious grounds; garden planted; terms very reasonable; possession give; immediately. Address A. C. L, Box No. 99, Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—IN HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, No. 315 2d-av., three doors from 18th-st.; rent very low; possession immediately. Apply on premises between 1 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE STORE WITH plate glass front on business side of Ful.on-st., suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to S. H. SHABURY, in shoe store, No. 96 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 153 Monroe-st.; has gas and water; has been newly painted. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A PARTY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to let a law office, furnished or unfurnished; office very desirable. For further particulars apply at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 11.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house and lot within one hour of the City Hall; must be pleasantly and healthfully located. Address, giving price, location and full particulars, R. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and panelling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at No. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER OF A WHOLESALE drug business, established in 1854, owing to protracted ill health, desires to sell out his entire stock and good-will, thus affording an excellent opportunity for anyone wishing such business. Also, a chemical factory, with steam power, &c., in West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the Harlem Railroad depot. Apply to GAIL, AX & KUCHLER, No. 125 Water-st., or No. 103 Maiden-lane.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH good references, and not less than $10,000, willing to make this business a specialty, can arrange advantageous agreements from an English manufacturer of a class of goods largely sold for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and not hitherto imported, and dress, with real name, N. S. D., Post Office Box 663, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT TO WHOLESALE Lloyd's Patent Revolving Double Maps, on which a fortune may be made in every State and country, with a small capital. See Waste column to-day's *Times*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK GRUND, Luis Cerero and Rafael Cerero, plaintiffs, against H. M. Barrowcliff, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 60 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 4, 1868.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of June, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER, Jr.
je30—aw6w Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—M

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

Grand Procession and Review—A Magnificent Display—Banquet at Jones' Wood—The Preparations for the Festival—Eighty Thousand People on the Ground Yesterday.

The grand procession of the Schuetzencorps and the opening ceremonies of the Schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood yesterday were of the most imposing character. All the elements seemed so mixed up in them as to assure success. The weather was fine—warm, but not oppressively so—the military and civic organizations were prompt in their movements; the delegations from adjacent cities arrived in due season to take their place in line, and nothing occurred to mar the effect of the magnificent display. Many of the buildings in the streets through which the pageant was to pass were gaily decorated for the occasion; the people lined the route in dense masses, and cheered enthusiastically; the procession started promptly and reached the place of embarkation for Jones' Wood, in good season; and at the Wood, while all enjoyed themselves heartily, everything was conducted with preciseness and decorum.

At 6:30 A. M., the assembling of many of the organizations, in and in front of the Germania Assembly Rooms commenced, and at this point a picturesque scene was presented in the early morning. In the throng, which every moment was increased, were to be seen the diversified uniforms of the soldiers of the regiments that were to join in the procession. There were members of the various shooting societies, clad in their picturesque green, gray and black dresses. There were Turners in their white jackets; Turner Cadets in their neat uniforms, black with gilt trimmings; the German butchers in their immaculate white aprons and black hats, and representatives of nearly all the different organizations that were to take part in the parade.

Here as elsewhere along the line of march the people began to assemble at a very early hour. The Germans come out strongly on these occasions, and always bring their wives and families with them. Women and children were in the majority in the crowds of spectators. The doorsteps, stoops and every other point whence a good view of the procession might be had were taken possession of long before the hour arrived at which it was to pass. In the vicinity of Tompkins-square, whence the line of march was taken up, the Germans assembled earliest to witness the formation. Here under the direction of Gen. SIGEL the Grand Marshal, the hosts were speedily gotten into their places, and at 9:15 A. M., seven guns were fired in Tompkin's Square as a signal that the procession was about to move. It was with difficulty that the Police opened a way through the black mass of spectators for the head of the glittering, serpentine line of men to pass from Tenth-street down Second-avenue, whence the march was to be continued to Second-street, through Second-street, the Bowery, Canal-street, Broadway, around Union-square, down Fourth-avenue, Tenth-street, Avenue A and Eighth-street to the East River, where many of the societies were to embark for Jones' Wood. There were probably 10,000 men in the line and hundreds of flags, some of them very magnificent ones. The procession was kept well closed up, and made few halts. It was an hour and ten minutes in passing a given point. The military marched with a front of sixteen files, and the men of the various Societies were six and eight abreast. And so the procession, a detailed description of which is given below, was fairly started on its way amid the cheering of the multitude, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and other enthusiastic demonstrations.

Meantime, at 9 o'clock, the honorary members of the Bund had commenced to assemble in front of the Everett House, where a grand stand, profusely decorated, had been erected, and where the review by the Congressional Committee, the Mayor and the Common Council was to take place, Mayor HOFFMAN, the Swiss Consul-General HITZ, Gen. SCHENCK, M. C., Gen. SCHELLER, Judges BRADY, DALY and RUSSEL were among the first to make their appearance. Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD was afterward escorted to the platform by a committee which had been dispatched to invite him. Messrs. Geo. D. H. GELSLEICH, L. J. STRASBURGER and Gen. ALEX. SHALER, a committee acting on behalf of the Bund, proceeded to the Westminster Hotel and escorted thence the Congressional Committee appointed to attend the Schuetzenfest. Alighting from their carriages at the Everett House at a little before 10 o'clock, the Congressional delegation were formally received by Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, GEORGE KEISTER and MAX MORGENTHAU. They entered the hotel, and there were addressed by Supervisor ELY SMITH, Sr., who, on behalf of the Schuetzenbund, welcomed them and thanked them for honoring the festival by their presence. Hon. NORMAN B. JUDD, Chairman of the delegation, responded briefly, expressing thanks and a benison for the Schuetzenfest. Soon after this ceremony had been concluded the approaching drums were heard, and all took their places on the platform.

THE PROCESSION.

At the head of the procession marched a platoon of Policemen under the command of Capt. MOUNT of the Seventeenth Precinct. The first division, composed entirely of military, made a very fine appearance. First came Capt. KLEIN's artillery, mounted, then Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER, Marshal of the division and staff, and the following regiments:

Fifth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. MEYER, 285 files; Sixth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. STEINWAY, 175 files; Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. LUX, 275 files; Ninety-sixth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. KREHBIEL, 300 files. Each regiment was preceded by its band and drum corps.

The second division, Col. A. SENGES commanding, attracted as much attention as any of the others and presented one of the oddest displays ever seen in our streets. First came six heralds in the costume of the middle ages. They were well mounted, and their glittering helmets and gorgeous costumes and trappings gave them a showy appearance. They were followed by Col. SENGES, Marshal, and aids, clad in the costume of the Landsknechte of the time of GEORGE VON FROUNSBERG. Heller's Band came next, in the same quaint dress, then six Teuton warriors in bearskins that did not look at all comfortable. Six Indians followed, in all the finery of paint and feathers. Then came a handsome German representing War. TELL, accompanied by his son, bearing an apple pierced with an arrow. Then there were six cross-bowmen; BERTHOLD SCHWARTZ, the inventor of gunpowder, accompanied by two pages; six men, each bearing an old fuse musket and musket-rest, habited in the costume of the Queen's Musketeers in the sixteenth century; six Prussian Grenadiers, with flint-lock muskets; six Tyrolese, in their national costume, armed with short rifles; six American sharpshooters, with Sharpe rifles and a Gatling gun, escorted by members of Capt. KLEIN's Artillery. This division was intended to represent the gradual development of arms for shooting.

The Third Division was constituted as follows: CHARLES BECHMEISTER, Marshal, and FRITZ HOSE, Esq., Assistant, color bearers carrying the American, German and Swiss standards. Markers and target keepers with the targets, 56 in number. A large platform wagon, decorated, drawn by six horses, led by jockeys. Under a canopy on this platform were "Columbia," with "Germania" and "Helvetia" on either side, and attended by nine ladies of honor, each representing a different nationality, and bearing each its respective standard. The warners and secretaries.

The Fourth Division followed, and contained the following corps: That of Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Teutonia, Hartford, Conn.; Deutscher Salamander, Morrisania, New-Yorker, Columbia, Charleston, Missouri, Helvetia, Milwaukee, Chicago, Marine, Katonah, Philadelphia, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Independent, Brooklyn, East New-York, Williamsburg, New-Jersey, Turner, Schutzenglide, Tritonen, Burger, Schutzen Battalion, Highland, Ill., and various delegations.

In the Fifth Division were, Capt. KLEIN commanding: Marshal of the Division and his aids; the officers of the Washington Continental Guard, of this City, representing the American army of 1776; Association of Veterans of the late war; the Colombo Gvard (Italian;) Turnverein Cadets; Turnverein of New-York and vicinity; the United Butchers' Guard, mounted; Association for the Advancement of Art and Sciences.

The Sixth Division was under the command of JOHN KOCH, Marshal, and was composed of the German singing societies of this City and vicinity and delegates from such societies throughout the country.

The Seventh Division was composed of artillery and cavalry, as follows: Battery B, N. G., Capt. JOHN KLIM; Battery K, Capt. JOHN HERNER; Third Regiment Cavalry, N. G., Col. BUDKE; First Regiment Cavalry, N. G., Col. BRENNER—the whole under the command of Col. BRENNER, acting as Brigadier-General.

At Union-square Mayor HOFFMAN was loudly cheered by the Germans as they passed. Gen. SIGEL was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. Flowers were thrown to him, handkerchiefs waved, and men ran up and shook hands with him. One lady, Mrs. Dr. SAUER, presented a beautiful wreath in Tenth-street to the bearer of the Bundes flag. At 12 o'clock the head of the procession reached the foot of Eighth-street, and the embarkation for Jones' Wood commenced.

JONES' WOOD.

Toward the Wood crowds of people now began to wend their way. They came from all parts of the island, on foot and in all manner of vehicles. During the afternoon it is estimated that there were 80,000 people present.

The preparations for the festival were very complete. About a thousand feet from the principal entrance a triumphal arch had been erected. It is forty feet wide and sixty feet high. On the right of the hotel, with which it is connected, is the large hall, 170 feet long and 100 feet wide. In the upper story is the banquet hall, while the first floor is used as a bar-room. A verandah twenty feet wide surrounds the building. In front of the hotel a temple has been erected, in which the prizes are deposited. It is 24 feet wide, has plate-glass walls, and is octagonal in form. The targets are placed parallel to Seventy-second-street, and faced by a platform 360 feet long and 48 feet wide, divided into 100 compartments, each fitted for a sharpshooter, and so arranged that there will be no vibrations. Fifty-six targets are placed in line.

Offices, gunshops, a barber's shop, an apothecary shop, fancy goods stand, confectionery stands, saloons, a newspaper stand and a job printing office are on the grounds. A surgeon will be constantly on duty while the festival lasts, so as to be ready for any emergency.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet given at Jones' Wood commenced at 2:30 o'clock, and was a magnificent affair. The large hall was filled with guests, who did justice to the good things set before them, and then Gen. FRANZ SIGEL arose and called upon Supervisor SMITH ELY, Jr., to take the chair. Mr. ELY made a brief address, in which he congratulated his hearers upon the successful inauguration of the Schuetzenfest. The following were the toasts:

1. *The Success of the Festival*—Responded to by Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.
2. *The United States*—Responded to by Hon. N. B. JUDD.
3. *The State of New-York*—Responded to by Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, Lieutenant-Governor.
4. *The City of New-York*—Responded to by his Honor Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
5. *The American National Sharpshooters' Society*—Responded to by the former President of the "Bund," OTTO MEYER, Esq.
6. *Our Invited Guests*—Responded to by one of their number.
7. *Germany*—Responded to by his Excellency the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, Baron F. VON GEROLT.
8. *Switzerland*—Responded to by the Consul-General, JOHN HITZ.
9. *The Press*—Responded to by OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Esq.
10. *The Third National German Shooting Festival*—Responded to by the Consul-General, Baron VON LOOSEY.

The following dispatch was received:

ALBANY, Sunday, June 28.

Unexpected and most imperative public business deprives me of the pleasure of meeting the American German Shooting Society to-morrow, as I had desired to do. Please express to Gen. SIGEL and the Committee my very great regret and my heartiest wishes for the enjoyment of the occasion.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

Mayor HOFFMAN's speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, was substantially as follows:

This is a great and elevating festival, and even a stoic must be filled with enthusiasm. He did not come there to make a speech, because the festival was in his own City and most of those present were his own children. [Loud applause.] The architect did know how to unite German art and American skill in the erection of this festival, and to prove again that Germany and America like to join each other. It is a fine thing to see people unite in such a festival without distinction of nationality, religion or party; and it should be noticed that sharpshooters from Massachusetts and South Carolina marched side by side in this festival. [Cheers.] Not very long ago the breast of each man had been the target of the shooters, but now times are changed, and we all unite in one aim—a common patriotism. [Tremendous cheering.] To become great and strong, unity and concord are wanted, so all Germans know very well from the history of their fatherland. The speaker then pointed to a picture hanging in the hall, and referred to it in glowing terms, the inscription of which read as follows:

"Concord protects the right and fatherland."

His Honor concluded by saying:

May the Heavens above us and the earth beneath us help to make this festival so great and so crowned by success, that no one need regret his having participated in it.

During the afternoon the vast concourse of people assembled in the Wood amused themselves in various ways. Lager-beer, of course, flowed freely. The drill of the Turner Cadets attracted a great deal of attention. There was much inquiry as to the terms upon which persons not belonging to the Schuetzencorps may compete for the prizes.

An opportunity to shoot for a prize is afforded to all persons of whatever nationality. Those who compete for the honorary prizes, which are those presented to the Bund, are required to pay $10 for three shots. Some of the ordinary targets are reserved for members of the shooting societies, but there are others at which any one may shoot for five cents a shot, competing for cash prizes. It is estimated that $100 may be made by a good marksman in this way during the ten days of the festival. Those who compete are subject to certain restrictions. The distance is 600 feet for all targets. The sharpshooter may use his own rifle, but telescopic rifles and rests are not permitted.

Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday delivered to Mr. OTTENDORFER the medal which he has caused to be prepared as one of the honorary prizes. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship and of artistical design. The medal itself is of gold, round in form, and bearing the inscription "Third National American Shooting Festival, in the City of New-York, 1868—Presented by JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor." It is surmounted by an eagle and rests on a target held between flags and emblematical designs. Attached to it is a light blue silk ribbon, by which it is to be worn on the breast of the winner, the pin being concealed by the well-known emblem of Roman *victors*, a bundle of staves bound together, with the motto "Concord." The Congressional delegates offer, as a prize, a beautiful first-class American rifle, silver-mounted and properly inscribed.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Meeting on Behalf of the Indians at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

Last night a meeting was held at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the United States Indian Commission. The hall was tolerably well filled, a large number of ladies being present.

On the platform were the members of the General and Executive Committees, composed as follows:

General Committee—Peter Cooper, David Dows, Wm. T. Blodgett, Henry Bergh, LeGrand B. Cannon, Jonathan Sturges, Jackson S. Schultz, James A. Roosevelt, Edward Cromwell, George C. Collins, Benj. Tatham, Vincent Colyer, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. H. Crosby, D.D., Rev. Jas. M. Bulkley, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Rev Samuel Osgood, D.D., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D.,

Executive Committee—Howard Crosby, D. D., President; Benj. Tatham, Vice-President; Peter Cooper, Treasurer; Jackson S. Schultz, LeGrand B. Cannon, Edward Cromwell, Vincent Colyer, Secretary.

The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., said that the object of the Commission was the protection and elevation of the Indians, and to cooperate with the United States Government in its efforts to prevent dissatisfaction and wars on our frontiers. He did not desire, he said, to make the Indian out to be better than he is. He is a barbarian; but that is no reason why he should be cheated and treated cruelly. He then referred to the Chivington massacres and the Osage fraud, where it was shown that an attempt had been made to get from the Indians, for 19 cents per acre, land worth $2. The speaker then apologized for the absence of any representatives of the Red men. They had promised to come, and the Indian Agent at Washington had given his permission, but at the last moment had withdrawn it. [Hisses.] The audience could draw their own inferences from it.

The report of the Secretary was read, embodying a mass of facts taken from the official report made to the Senate by the joint Committee of Congress, the greater part of which has already appeared in the columns of the TIMES.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced, who said that the first line he ever wrote that attracted public attention was in regard to the treatment of the Indians in Georgia. The Indians are now the most despised race on this continent, and less than any other have they any one to plead for them. They are lower than the African. To test the civilization of a country we must take our tests from the bottom, not the top. We must look for it in the intelligence of the masses. To test the religious feeling in any country we must look at the manner in which the weak are treated. Now, judging ourselves by this standard, he thought there was no country in which more safeguards had been thrown around the poor and the weak. Why, then, were there so many complaints in regard to our treatment of the Indians? He, the speaker, had lived in the West, and he thought the most infamously-wicked scoundrel on earth was the Indian trader. The name of Indian trader might be applied to Satan. The Indian Department of our Government is, he said, rotten from the centre to the surface. It is rotten all through, and the only care of those connected with it seems to be to divide the spoils. The Anglo-Saxon race, said Mr. BEECHER, is naturally hard. It the Lord wanted to make mill-stones he would make them from the Anglo-Saxon—they have the grit in them. Their progress are unfortunately like them, and no race of men to whom we had extended our protection and civilization had profited by them. Look at Mexico for instance, and now look at the Indians. In conclusion the speaker recommended the Indians to the prayers and Christian consideration of the audience. The newspapers, he thought, should take this matter up, and public meetings should be held. We should let the people in Washington know that there is a public conscience and a public purpose here.

Mr. BEECHER sat down amid loud applause.

Mr. WOLFE, of Colorado, followed. He said that the people at Washington appeared to be utterly ignorant of the whole matter of Indian affairs—and it is impossible to get anything done there. It is impossible he said for the Government to carry out its contracts with the Indians as its affairs are at present managed, and hence the discontent of the tribes.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

A club under the above name was formed last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue. Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, who commanded the Sixth New-York Volunteers during the war, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. M. S. DUNHAM, Secretary. A committee of five, consisting of Benjamin Merritt, Bernard Sheridan, Marshall P. Blake, Merwin R. Brewer and A. J. Plumb, were appointed to nominate officers, and it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Club on Monday, the 13th July next. Previous to adjournment the meeting was addressed by Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS, who predicted that Mr. CHASE would not be nominated by the coming Democratic Convention. He considered that the Convention would be composed of Democrats, but that their main object would be to defeat Gen. GRANT, and that as to who would be their choice was a riddle yet to be solved.

The Population of Colorado.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Speaking of Colorado in this morning's TIMES, you say she has not fifty thousand inhabitants.

Could you obtain a count of every man, woman and child, every horse, ox, ass and swine, this day living and being in the said Territory of Colorado, you would then come far short of fifty thousand souls and bodies. During last Winter I doubt if her population averaged *fifteen thousand*.

SOUTH PLATTE.

JUNE 29, 1868.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, May 26.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 28.

Gray Shirting, 8¾ to 8¾ lbs. weight, 2 taels 7c.@2 taels 9 piece; White Shirtings, 56 to 57 reeds, 2 taels 45c.@2 taels 50c. 9 piece. T. Cloths, 6@7 lbs. weight, 1 tael 50c.@4 taels 5c. 9 piece. Longell's Soar et, 6 taels 9 piece. American Drills, 4 taels 10c.@4 taels 20c. 9 piece; American Shirtings, 4 taels 25c.@4 taels 50c.; American Jeans, 3 taels 40c.@3 taels 55c.

The silk season is nearly closed; the new crop is expected to arrive in time to ship with the English mail; contracts are said to have been made at 540 taels to 550 taels for No. 3 Taatiees. Settlements since the 17th of April are 740 Chinas and 1,533 Japans. Total for the season 40,440 bales, and 7,500 bales since, to the United States from Shanghae from June, 1867, to date, 907 bales.

LONDON, Monday, June 29—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening quotations at the Stock Exchange this morning:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
New Northern Shares	101¼
Illinois Centrals	101¼
Consols for money	94⅝@94¾
Consols for account	94¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 71¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the closing prices of Saturday evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands	11¼ d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 34s. 3d. 9 quarter for new Mixed Western, and 34s. 6d. 9 cental for California White, and 12s. 2d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Oats, 2s. 9 bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. 9 quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. 9 bbl. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 9 tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. 6d. 9 bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess, and 82s. 9 tierce. Cheese, 61s. 6d. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 9 cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Monday, June 29—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 9 cwt. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 4d. 9 gallon: Spirits, 1s. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, 25s. 6d. 9 cwt.; to arrive, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 53s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11 9 ton. Linseed Oil, £32 9 ton.

LONDON, Monday, June 29—1:20 P. M.

Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 101¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 29—1:20 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d., the last sales being at 34s. 6d. Quarter for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork and Lard dull at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 29.

The Money market closed firmer. Consols closed at 94¾@94⅝ for money and 94¾@94⅝ for account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼@73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	101¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 29—2 P. M.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 71¾@71¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 29—5 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed steady at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized closing prices:

Middling Uplands	11¼ d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull, but prices are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm at 48s. 6d. Cheese quiet and steady at 54s. Pork is flat at 78s. 6d. Beef and Lard unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed firmer: Refined, 1s. 4d.; Spirits, 1s. Other quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, June 29—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 53s. Sugar steady at 25s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 29—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed quiet at 46½ francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 29.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6 50@$7 75. No. 1 WHEAT very quiet at $2; No. 2 active; buyers at $2 08; sellers at $2 10. CORN active; sales of No. 1 at 83¾@84¾c.; No. 2 at 81¾@82c., in store. OATS—Buyers at 44½c., in store; sales of No. 2 at 47c. Receipts of No. 2 BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS inactive and nominal. MESS PORK, $27 75@$28. TOBACCO steady. LARD, 15¾c. DRESS CATTLE dull and nominal; good to choice, $7 50@$7 75. LIVE HOGS—Nothing doing. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. RECEIPTS for two days—4,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 29.

FLOUR in good demand, and the market closed at 25c.@50c. lower; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 25@$11 50 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; small sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN quiet; small sales No. 1 at 95c. OATS nominal. COARSE GRAIN $2 30 9 cwt. MILLFEED lower; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25 9 ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c., Oats, 5c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, 50c. Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 53c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—82,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 2,626,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—40,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 3,291,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 29.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON very dull. HEMP very dull. FLOUR dull, at $7 75 for Extra; $8@$8 25 for Double Extra; 11c.@13c. for Treble Extra to Fancy. WHEAT dull, at $2@$2 25 for Prime to Choice Fall; No. 1 Spring, $1 75; No. 2 do., $1 70. CORN declining; Mixed and Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Choice to Fancy White, 85c.@86c. OATS held at 75c.@75c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 40@$1 45. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK nominally lower, at $29@$28 25; Bulk Shoulders packed, 12½c. BACON easier, at 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides, and 20c.@20½c. for Sugar-cured Hams. LARD nominally unchanged. CATTLE firm, at $3@$4 for inferior to Common; $4 50@$6 for Fair to Prime; $6 25@$7 for Choice. HOGS—Still a fair local request, at $4 50@$5 9 head. LAMBS, $1 50@$3.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 29.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 94,000 bushels; Corn, 150,000 bushels. IN STORE—Wheat, 119,000 bushels; Corn, 351,000 bushels; Oats, 201,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c., Corn, 10¼c., to New-York. FLOUR—Sales 525 bbls. No. 1 Spring, city brand, at $6 75. WHEAT nominal. CORN dull; sales 15,000 bushels certificate No. 2 at 93c.; 4,000 bushels Mixed Western at 89½c. OATS dull; buyers and sellers apart; 75c. nominal for new. RYE in market barely nominal. MESS PORK dull at $28@$28 5o. LARD, 17¼c.@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. COFFEE very dull; Rio, 13c.@18¾c. 9 lb., in gold. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining Cuba, 11¾c.@11¾c. 9 lb. MOLASSES neglected. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 30@$2 35; White, $2 45@$2 55. RYE scarce and wanted at $2. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 12; Mixed Western, $1 10. OATS firm; Pennsylvania, 85c.@87c.; Southern, 80c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 29.

FLOUR dull and nominal; Family, $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 2 at $2; No. 1 at $2 10. CORN dull and declining; Ear, 83c.@85c. OATS unchanged. COTTON dull at 30c.; there was but little demand. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY looking up; held at 33c.@33c., bond. MESS PORK dull; sales at $27 75; offered at $27 50, later. BULK MEATS dull; a contract for Shoulders was settled at 11c.; Sides offered at 13¾c. BACON neglected; Shoulders offered at 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Hams, 19c.@19½c. LARD dull and offered at 16c. Gold, 139¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 29.

COTTON dull but steady; Middling 29c.; receipts 110 bales; no sales or exports. Sterling Exchange, $1 55@$1 58; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@¾ 9 cent. premium. Gold, 139¾@139¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Nothing doing, and quotations nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Treble Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Choice, $10 25@$10 50. CORN dull at 90c.@$1 lb., with the range 75c. PORK dull at $29 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD dull; tierce, 18¼c.; kegs, 20c.

ALBANY, Monday, June 29.

The market for Beeves opened with a fair demand for Brighton and other Eastern markets, but the yards are overstocked, some 5,000 head having already been received, and in consequence prices have dropped ½c.@¾c. 9 lb., with the prospect of a dragging market throughout the week. Sales about 1,200 head, at prices ranging from 6c. for Common to 8¼c.@8¾c. for the best Kentucky and Illinois. No sales of Sheep; receipts, 4,000 head. Hogs are in good request at 8c.@9¼c.; receipts, 2,500 head.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales of White Michigan at $2 35; Amber at $2 25. CORN unchanged. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 67c. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS of the week—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 29.

TOBACCO firm; sales 78 hhds.; Lugs, $7 60@$9 75; Medium Leaf, $10@$14 50; Trimble County Cutting Leaf, $18 75. WHEAT unsettled, at $1 90@$2 for New and Old. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50; No. 1, $11. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 70c.@75c. RYE, 95c.@$1. BRAN, $15. BACON quiet; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $1 24¾; No. 2, $1 14. CORN dull and lower at 69½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 43c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS for two days—400 bbls. Flour, 14,600 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

BREWIS are dull, unsettled and lower. Sales of 1,600 head at 9¼@10c. 9 lb. for Extra; 11c. for Choice; 8c.@9c. for Fair to Good; 5c.@8c. 9 lb. gross weight for Common. Hogs dull and lower; sales of 3,000 at 8¾@9¼c 9 hundred lbs., net. SHEEP unchanged; sales of 5,000 at $3@$6, gross weight, as to condition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, June 29.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 7 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. CORN, 74c. asked. RYE nominal. OATS, 70c. LARD, 18c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 29.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active and firm at 39½c.@40½c. ROSINS quiet; Strained, $3 05. TAR, $3 50, closing at $3 70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 29.

COTTON steady; Middlings held at 30½c.@31c.; no sales. Receipts, 236 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, June 29.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 30 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 33 bales.

AUGUSTA, Monday, June 29.

COTTON dull; sales 9 bales; Middlings, 29½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

Stock market is steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 53¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 140¾.

[Advertisement.]

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE OF SIZE.

Over this torrent that ebbs and flows,
A bridge was built, so the story goes.

"Just over my window," thought KNOX the Hatter,
"They have placed this bridge, but I'll end the matter;
For it hides from the gaze of many who pass
The beautiful buildings that rise *en masse*.
It is drawing away from this window of mine
The attention of those who to purchase incline.
So, in spite of the men who erected this ban
On the trade of mine—I'll alter this plan."
So forth from his store he went to the Court,
Petitioned the Judge, who ended in short
This troublesome matter
For KNOX, the Hatter.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANT AND ENORMOUSLY POWERFUL DAY AND NIGHT.—Double-perspective Glasses for tourists, opera, marine and general out-door use. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 868½ Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	June 30.	New-York	Hamburg.
New-York	June 30.	New-York	Bremen.
Russia	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	July 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	July 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 2.	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	July 4.	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	July 4.	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	July 1.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	July 2.	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Peruvian*, close at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mails	9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 36
Sandy Hook	3 25	Moon sets	1 47
		Gov. Island	4 01
		Hell Gate	6 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall—Hon. J. W. McCorkle, N. B. Stone, Mrs. Dr. Fowler and infant, A. G. Trowbridge and 3 children, J. L. Durfee, R. H. Bacon, Mrs. Martineaut, Miss Tillie Martineaut, A. E. Phelps, wife and 2 children, Mrs. L. N. Gordon, Miss A. Skinner, Mrs. A. C. Cohen, Mrs. Dr. Parker, S. Cohen, L. Strugel, Taylor, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaghi; Fenner Nichols, Providence, Hanahan & Ferguson; Little Charley, Cartier, New-Haven, G. K. Hackett & Bro.; Franconia, Shaw wood, Portland, J. T. Ames.

Ship Washington, Page, Panama, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Fremad, (Norw.,) Evensen, Dansig, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresa, (N. G.,) Galle, Marseouto, Maitland & Co.; St. Penniessa, Alexandre, (Russ.,) Verdon, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Hoehn & Co.

Brigs Keystone, Benter, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schrs. Luisita, Underhill, Point-au-Pitre, Guad, B. J. Wenberg; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Para, Miller & Houghton; Rachel Maria, Horton, Barracoa, via Inagua, B. J. Wenberg; Horatio Nichols, Brown, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse; Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; C. R. Floyd, Squires, Inagua, N. B. McCready & Co.; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis; A. Richards, Arey, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; W. H. Sow